Copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1888
RECEIVED

No 884.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 1st 1888.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting returns and accounts for 1st quarter of fiscal year 1888-89, of this Consulate General, and of Agencies at Gibara and Nuevitas.

15.

103

Havana

December 1. 1888
April 30. 1889

Copy to 30.

Cons

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1888
RECEIVED

No 884.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 1st 1888.

Mr T[illegible]

[illegible] of State.

Transm[illegible] and
accou[illegible] of
fiscal y[illegible] us
Consu[illegible], of
Agenc[illegible] and
Treas[illegible]

15. Enclosures -

No 884.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, December 1 1888.

Hon. G. L. Rives.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as per list of enclosures, the returns and accounts of this Consulate General, for the first quarter of the fiscal year, July 1st to September 30th 1888; and for the Agencies connected with it, — Gibara and Nuevitas, — for the same period. 1/5

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt servant,
Lamm. O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosures:

1 - arrivals and departures of American vessels;
2 - summary of business;
3 - record notarial fees;
4 - salary account of Mr. Springer, Consular clerk;
5 - account for extra clerk-hire;
6 - account of miscellaneous expenses

T. M.

- Gibara -

7; arrivals and departures;
8; statement of exports;
9; statement of fees received
10; do of services;

- Nuevitas -

11; arrivals and departures;
12; digest of invoice book;
13; return of fees received;
14; statement of services; and
15, account current.

T. M.

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Genl Havana

during the quarter ended September 30, 1888.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, 2 Stms; 2 Barks; Bgo, 4 Schs = 8

Vessels arriving during present quarter, 72 " 7 " 2 " 10 " = 91

Vessels departing, 73 " 9 " 2 = 12 " = 96

Vessels remaining in port, 1 Stmr and 2 Schs = 3

Tonnage arriving, 84.463 (am) 6174 in port = 70637

Tonnage departing, 69,283 " 1354 " " = 70637

Fees received, $ 4,683 50

Expenses, including salary, $

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, 146

Seamen arriving, 3192

Seamen shipped, 13

Seamen died, 1 & 1 who was discharged

Seamen discharged, 6

Seamen deserted, 9

Seamen departed, 3283

Seamen in port, 52

3351 3351

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
~~Balance from previous quarter~~	$	$
Received for extra wages	" 170.15	
Expended for seamen		" 380.81
Balance closed into Acct for Salary & Fees	210.66	
	$380.81	$380.81

General
Consulate of the United States at Havana

September 30, 1888.

Joseph A. Springer
Stereo's. Clk
Vice Consul General

Lamm C. Williams
U.S. Consul General.

Havana

US Consulate Gen'l

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General

Summary of
Business for
Sept qr 1888.

Enclosure No 2.
With Dispatch No 884
Havana Dec 1/88

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Desp. from Dec. 11

No. 885. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 1st 1888

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1888
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba.

one enclosure.

Ack. rec'd with interest. Contents given to Mr. Dec 1888

No. 885. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December, 1st 1888.

Honorable George L Rives,
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With special reference to the subject matter of my despatches Nos. 291 of 1875, 724 and 733 of 1878, Consul General Hall's series, and No. 539 of the 28th December, 1886, of my own series, I beg to wait upon you with the translation, and slip, of an article published yesterday in the Boletin Comercial of this city, giving an account of the yields of 17½ to 20⅕, and 23 per cent of sugar obtained from the beet root, respectively, in Southern Russia, and California. What I find worthy of

remark in the production of sugar in Southern Russia with relation to Cuba is, that it has been only about 35 years ago, and within the term of my own commercial experience here, that not only Southern Russia, but likewise all the Russian ports on the Baltic, and even Archangel on the White Sea, were mostly supplied with sugar from Havana. But, in a political sense, these economic facts, are important and eminently suggestive; inasmuch as the Cuban problem, at bottom, is merely a sugar question, self solvable through the abundance of that article.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
No. 1. Slip and translation from the Boletin Comercial 29. November, 1888.

Enclosure, No. 1.
With Despatch, No. 886.
Havana, December, 1st 1888.

BOLETIN COMERCIAL.

29 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1888.

Remolacha de 20 por ciento.

Con fecha 1o del actual, escriben de una de las provincias meridionales de Rusia á la *Sucrerie Indigène* de Paris, lo que á continuacion traducimos:

«Aunque pequeña, la cosecha de remolacha es de una riqueza sacarina inaudita, variando en 17'75 y 20'20 p%. Las pingües ganancias que este extraordinario rendimiento proporcionará á las pocas fábricas existentes, aquí, dará seguramente lugar á que punto se establezca mayor número de ellas y se acrecentará como es natural la produccion de esta parte de Rusia.

Calculase que la produccion de Rusia llegará este año á 27.461,300 berkowetz, equivalentes á 478,650 tons. de azúcar bruto.»

Si es cierto como se dice, que en la parte meridional de Rusia producen remolachas con una riqueza sacarina de 20'20 p% no extrañariamos ya que en California las hubiera de 23 p%, noticia que pusimos en duda cuando se publicó, por hallar demasiado grande el salto de 16½ p% que es la mayor riqueza que se ha hallado en las remolachas alemanas de buena clase y la 23 p% que se dice haberse obtenido en California.

De confirmarse ambas noticias, con remolachas de 20 y 23 p% de riqueza sacarina, que se sacase casi en totalidad, habrán de pasarlo muy mal los productores de azúcar de caña que solo sacan de ella de 8 á 8½ p%.

Translation.

Beet roots with 20 per cent of Sugar.

From a letter dated the 1st instant, from one of the Southern

Enclosure, No. 1.
With Despatch, no. 886.
Havana, December, 1st 1888.

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Translation.

Beet roots with 20 per cent of Sugar.

From a letter dated the 1st instant, from one of the Southern

provinces of Russia to the Sucrerie Indigène of Paris, we translate the following:

"although the beet root crop is small, still it is of an unheard of saccharine richness, varying from 17 3/4 to 20 1/5 per cent. The large profits that will be left by this extraordinary yield to the few factories here, will surely encourage the establishment of a large number of them, and the production of sugar will naturally increase in this part of Russia.

It is calculated that the production of Russia this year, will reach 27.461.300 berkowetz, equivalent to 478.650 tons of raw sugar."

If it is certain, as is reported, that in the Southern part of Russia, beets produce 20 1/5 per cent of sugar, we shall not be surprised if 23 per cent is

obtained in California: a fact which, when first published, we were prepared to doubt, because of the great excess, so suddenly obtained, over the 16½ per cent, up to lately, the largest percentage yielded in Germany.

If these reports of 20 and 23 per cent of saccharine richness turn out to be true, the cane-sugar planters have a bad future before them, with only the 8 to 8½ per cent of sugar they extract from the cane.

Cop

No. 886. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 6. 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 12 1888
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the department of
State.

Ans Jan 15

Economic condition of Cuba.

Acknowledged 12 Dec 1888. WW

one enclosure.

No. 886. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 6th 1888.

Honorable George L Rives,
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As an expression of journalistic opinion upon the Octroi tax proposed to be established here by the City Council after the first of next month, I enclose the translation of an article published in the Impaicial and reproduced on the 3d instant by the Acicate, both newspapers of this city.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Lamm C. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
No. 1. Slip and translation from the Accate, 3d December, 1888.

Enclosure, No. 1.
With Despatch, No. 886.
Havana, December 5th 1888.

EL ACICATE.

Habana, 3 de Diciembre de 1888.

El Imparcial dice:

«¿Qué pretende, pues, el Ayuntamiento de la Habana? ¿No le bastan los numerosos impuestos que hace pesar sobre este empobrecido pueblo? ¿No tiene bastante con haber empeñado todas sus rentas á una funesta sociedad de crédito, y pretende ahora crear un nuevo impuesto, una renta más, que á la larga vendrá como las demás á aplacar momentáneamente la insaciable voracidad del Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba? ¿Qué culpa tiene este pueblo de los malos manejos del Ayuntamiento? En una palabra: ¿por qué han de pagar los vidrios que otros han roto?

No queremos señalar aquí las terribles consecuencias que esa tributación traería consigo en un país como éste.

En la Península se levanta el pueblo á cada paso al grito de: ¡Abajo los consumos! En su furor destruye las casillas y mata á veces á los empleados del ramo. Pero la integridad de la patria no corre peligro de ningún género. Nadie grita: ¡Muera España!

Si el ejemplo del Ayuntamiento de la Habana es imitado por los demás Ayuntamientos de la Isla, ¿sabe el señor Conde de Ibáñez, saben las Autoridades de Cuba, sabe el Gobierno Supremo de la Nación lo que acaso nos estaría reservado en plazo no muy lejano? ¿Creen que un levantamiento en Cuba revestiría los simples caracteres de motín que revisten los levantamientos á que dan lugar en España los derechos de consumos?»

Translation

El Imparcial says:
Then, what does the

Enclosure, No. 1.
With Despatch, No. 886.
Havana, December, 5th, 1888.

EL ACICATE.

Habana, 3 de Diciembre de 1888.

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Translation

El Imparcial says:
Then, what does the

City Council of Havana pretend? Are the numerous taxes with which it burdens this impoverished people insufficient? Has it not enough with having pledged all its income to implacable creditors, and now pretends to impose another tax, which in the end, will, like the others, satisfy only for a moment the insatiable voracity of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba? What fault have the people of this city in the mismanagement of the City Council? In a word: why have they to pay for the windows ____ broken by others?

We do not wish to point out in this place the terrible consequences that such a tax would bring about

in a country like this.

In the Peninsula, the people rise every now and then under the cry of down with the octroi! In their fury they destroy the collecting-places, and at times even kill the collectors. But the integrity of the nation there runs no risk of any kind. Nobody cries out: Down with Spain! If the example of the City Council of Havana is imitated by the other Municipal Governments of the Island, does the Count Ybañez (the Mayor of Havana), do the authorities of Cuba, does the Supreme Government of the Nation, know what, perhaps, might be reserved for us in a very short time? Do they believe that a rising in Cuba would be like a simple mob, such as

provoked by the octroi tax
in Spain?

Cor

Ack'd Dec. 18/88

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 12 1888
RECEIVED.

No 887.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Dec 6th 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Advising transmission of a package addressed to Messrs Maitland Phelps & Co, New York containing $5000. U.S, bonds.

two enclosures -

Forwarded by registered mail Dec 12 - 1888. SA -

This receipt is used for Official, Free, and Franked Matter received for registration.

Washington City Post Office, Registry Division,

Washington, D. C., December 12th 1888.

Received from Department of State., (1) *pieces.*

	ADDRESSED TO—	DESTINATION.
1	Messrs Maitland Phelps & Co	New York City N. Y.

5—1393.

JOHN W. ROSS, P. M.,

Per Frazier

No 887.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Decr 6th 1888.

Hon: G. L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a package addressed to Messrs Maitland, Phelps & Co, of New York, and containing, as per invoice herewith, five bonds of the U. S. 4% Coupons, amounting to five thousand dollars, standing in the name of, and delivered to me by Don Rafael S. Rodriguez, which I have to request that the Department will please forward to its address, by

registered letter.

It is distinctly understood that this Consulate General assumes no responsibility whatever, either of an official or private character in respect to the transmission or delivery of said package, but that this method is adopted solely for the purpose of substantiating the fact, if occasion should require it, of its transmission as stated.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures:
1: Package addressed to Messrs Maitland Phelps & Co, New York
2; list of bonds in said package.

Enclosure no 2 -
with Dispatch no 887

Gift of Five U. S. Bonds,
U. S. Coneols, four per cents of 1907
amounting to Five thousand dollars
in the name of Rafael S. Rodriguez
forwarded to Messrs Maillard Phelps &
of New York, through the
Department of State, to wit;

Four bonds of One thousand dollars each, nos 66.703/6 - -	$ 4.000.
One bond of One thousand dollars no 42,330 - -	$ 1.000 -
5 Bonds amounting to	$ 5.000

Havana. Dec 6 1888.

Rafael S. Rodriguez

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 888

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 6. 1888.

rec'd Jan 9, 89
acc. 5 draft of
Jan 5.

rec'd March 22 Dec
again 23 May

Mr. Williams
to the department of State.

Remonstrance against the duplicated collection of loading tonnage dues at Caibarien on a cargo of sugar belonging to Messrs F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers of New York.

---

4 Enclosures.

Mr Everett:

Copy to Mr. Belmont for his information.

Dr St Clair:—

Approve Mr. Williams' presentation of the case & inf him that copy has gone to Madrid

18 Dec 1888 SMR

No. 888. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 6th 1888.

Honorable Jorge F. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the translated copy of a communication, which, at the request of Messrs Hidalgo & Co., of this city, agents of Messrs F.O. Matthiessen & Weichers, Sugar refiners of New York, I addressed to the Governor General on the 4th instant asking him to order the return of $896.92 amount of duplicate loading tonnage dues charged by the Collector of Caibarien on a cargo of sugar unloaded from the american bark "Pirotess,"

which was dismasted, and grounded, at Cayo Frances, Caibarien, during the hurricane of the 4th of September last, which cargo was reladen in the American Schooner "John R. Bergen; the "Proteus", having been so much disabled, and it having been found impossible for want of facilities at Caibarien, to repair and refit her there for the reloading of the cargo, was towed to New York, by the Steamer tug "Geo. W. Pride Jr.", sent out for the purpose by her owners.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

No. 1. Copy of communication from Mr. Williams to H.E. the Governor General, dated December 4th 1888.

2. Translated copy of the same communication.

3. Copy of letter from Messrs Hidalgo & Co, to Mr. Williams, dated 30. Nov. 1888.

4. Copy of communication from Messrs F.O. Matthiessen & Weichers, to the Intendant, dated New York, November, 24th 1888.

Copia.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, Dicbe. 4. 1888.

Exmo Señor Gobernador General
de esta Isla.

&c. &c. &c.

Excelencia:

Tengo el honor de
presentar á la superior
consideracion y resolucion
de V. E, un caso, cuyas circun-
stancias son las siguientes:

Los Sres. Hidalgo y Cia.
de este comercio embarcaron en
Agosto de este año parte de
un cargamento de azucar
abordo de la Baica Ameri-
cana "Proteus," despachando
ellos el buque en seguida
para Caibarien, donde
por conducto de su agente
allí, la casa de comercio
de la Señora Viuda de A.
Arosa, habian de completar

la carga, siendo esta por
cuenta y riesgo de los ciu-
dadanos americanos, los
Sres. F. O. Matthiessen y Wi-
chers, refinadores de azucar
en Nueva York. La Barca
llegó debidamente al embar-
cadero de Cayo Frances el
29 del citado mes, y ya casi
había concluido de cargar
cuando le sobrevino el furioso
ciclon de 4 de Setiembre de
este año, por efecto del cual
se desmanteló y varó en el
canalizo de las Brujas, y,
sufriendo, en fin, tal monta
de averías que se inutilizó
para seguir el viage con el
azucar á Nueva York para
lo cual había sido fletado.
Como era consiguiente, se
sacó toda la carga, la que
se depositó en los almacenes
que poseé en Caibarien
la dicha casa de comercio

6

de la Señora Viuda de Arosa, en espera de otro barco que la cargara y la llevase á New York. En efecto, se fletó la goleta americana "John R. Bergen", la cual cargó el dicho cargamento de azucares y con el se hizo á la vela para el citado puerto de su destino.

Ahora bien Excelencia: hecha la relacion que precede, pongo en conocimiento de V. E, que el Señor Administrador de la aduana de Caibarien ha cobrado por segunda vez los derechos de toneladas de carga sobre el citado cargamento, para cuyo acto, en mi concepto, no hay fundamento logico, ni justificacion alguna dentro de la ley, ni dentro de la equidad. pues ni la una ni la otra exige ó implica el

doble cobro de los mencionados derechos.

Ademas Excelencia: la resolucion del Señor Administrador de la aduana de Caibarien, en este particular, està, en abierta pugna con lo que previene para tales casos el articulo X del tratado vigente de 1795 entre España y los Estados Unidos, el que dice como sigue:

"En el caso de que un buque perteneciente á una de las dos partes contratantes naufragase, varase, ó sufriese alguna averia en las costas ó en los dominios de la otra, se socorreià á los subditos ó ciudadanos respectivos, asi á sus personas como á sus buques y efectos, del mismo modo que se haria con los habitantes

del pais donde suceda la des-
gracia, y pagarán solo las
mismas cargas y derechos que
se hubieran exigido de dichos
habitantes en semejante caso.
Y si fuese necesario para com-
poner el buque que se descar-
gue el cargamento en todo ó en
parte, no pagarán impuesto
alguno, carga, ó derecho de lo
que se vuelva á embarcar
para ser exportado."

Excellencia: muy claro
está previsto y cubierto el
caso presente por el citado
articulo; porque declara ex-
plicitamente que: "Y si fuese
necesario para componer
el buque que se descargue
el cargamento en todo ó en
parte, no pagarán impuesto
alguno, carga ó derecho de
lo que se vuelva á embarcar
para ser exportado." Pues,

justamente esto es lo que se ha hecho aquí: se ha aligerado la carga para componer el buque, y se la ha vuelto á embarcar para exportarlo.

Sin duda, el Señor administrador de la aduana de Caibarien al dictar su resolucion no habia tenido presente este pacto entre España y los Estados Unidos, el que es mutuamente beneficioso; pues, dentro de su accion, un barco Español que, por ejemplo, saliese cargado de algodon, duelas, ú otra mercancia, de Nueva Orleans para Barcelona, ó cualquier otro puerto de Europa, ó America y por efecto de mal tiempo arribara ó varara en las costas de los Estados Unidos, se veria siempre favorecido de un modo recíproco para

las operaciones de descarga y carga.

Asi, en merito de las razones que anteceden, ruego á V.E. se sirva ordenar la devolucion de los $896.^{00}, á que asciende el exceso cobrado, á los Señores Hidalgo y Cia. de esta plaza ó á su orden por ser estos Señores autorizados al efecto, por los citados interesados, los Señores F.O. Matthiessen y Wiechers de Nueva York.

Soy de V.E, con el mayor respeto, atento y seguro servidor,

Q.B.S.M.

(firmado) Ramon O Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure, No. 2.
With despatch No. 888.
Havana, December, 6th 1888.
Translation.

Consulate General of the United States.
Havana, December, 4th, 1888.

To His Excellency the Governor
General of this Island
&c. &c. &c.

Excellency:

I have the honor to present to the superior consideration and resolution of Y.E, a case, whose circumstances are as follows:

Messrs Hidalgo & Co, of this city, shipped last August, part of a cargo of sugar on board the American Bark "Protens", and dispatched her for Caibarien, where through

their agents there, the firm of the Widow of A. Arrosa, the vessel was to finish loading, the cargo being for account and risk of the American firm of Messrs F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers, Sugar refiners of New York. The vessel arrived at Cape Frances on the 29th of the same month, and had nearly finished loading, when overtaken by the furious cyclone of the 4th of September following, from the effects of which, she was dismasted, and grounded in the channel way of the Bueyas, and withal damaged to such an extent as to disable her for the continuation of the voyage to New York for which she was chartered. Consequently, the cargo was unloaded and stored in the warehouse

of the Widow of A. de Arosa,
while loading
in await for another vessel
to carry it to New York. —
The American Schooner
John K Bergen, having been
chartered, She loaded the
cargo, and made Sail with
it to the port of destination.

Excellency: having made
the above statement of facts,
I must now inform you, that
the Collector of Customs of
Caibarien has collected —
the loading tonnage dues
twice on this cargo; for which
act, in my opinion, there is
no logical basis, nor justifi-
cation either in law or —
equity; for neither the one
nor the other exacts or im-
plies the double collection
of these duties.

Besides, Excellency —
the resolution of the Collector

of Caibarien, in this particular case, is in direct opposition to what is prescribed in article X of the treaty of 1795, ruling between Spain and the United States, which reads as follows:

"When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged, on the coast or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects or citizens shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case: and if the operations of repair

should require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges, or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away."

Excellency: This case is clearly foreseen and covered by the said article; because it declares explicitly that: "and if the operations of repair should require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladen, they pay no duties, charges, or fees, on the port they shall reload and carry away." Well, this is exactly what has been done: the cargo has been unloaded to repair the vessel, and it has been shipped in another vessel. The Collector of Caibarien, on ordering the collection of duplicate

duties upon this cargo, un-
questionably, could not have
recollected this mutually
beneficial agreement between
Spain and the United States;
for under its action, a Span-
ish vessel which, for example,
should sail from New Orleans
loaded with cotton, staves
or other merchandise for
Barcelona, or any other port
of Europe, or America, and
should from the effects of
bad weather have to put into
port, or go aground on the
coast of the United States,
would always be favored,
in a reciprocal manner, in
the operations of unloading
and of the reshipment of the
cargo.

Therefore, in view of the
preceding reasons, I have to
beg of your Excellency to

order the return of the
$896.92, amount of the ex-
cess collected, to Messrs
Hidalgo & Co, of this city,
or to their order, because of
their being authorized to re-
ceive the money by Messrs
F.O. Matthiessen & Weichers
of New York.

I am with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's Most
Obedient Servant,
(Signed) Ramon O Williams
Consul General.

Copy

Hidalgo & Co
25. Obrapia

Havana, 30, Nov, 1888.

Ramon O. Williams Esq,
U. S. Consul General,
Present.

Sir:

We hand you herewith The F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers Sug. Ref.g Co's letter, dated New York, 24.th inst, and addressed to his Excellency the Intendant in application for refundment of gold $896.92 deposited with customs at Caibarien, in case of Amr. Schr. "John K Beigen," as explained by them, and accompanying two copies of petitions, which were submitted the said authority previously to the same

effect by Mrs. Vda. de A. Irio-
da, agents, and ourselves, with-
out to this date - being resol-
ved upon.

Inviting your perus-
al of these documents, which
will speak for themselves, we
make free to impetrate your
official intercession towards
seconding the motion of the
said New York-firm, if jus-
tified, and remain,

Sir, ~

Your Obt. Servts,
(Signed) Hidalgo & Co.

copy.

Office of
F.O. Matthiessen & Wiechers
Sugar Refining Co.
No. 106. Wall St.
New York Novr 24th 1888.

Excmo Señor,
Intendente General de Hacienda,
de la Isla de Cuba, Habana.

Sir:

The undersigned are the consignees and owners of a cargo of sugar shipped by Messrs Hidalgo & Co. at Havana or their agents at Caibarien per American Bark "Proteus", in August of this year.

This vessel when nearly loaded at Caibarien was driven ashore in the cyclone of September 4th and became completely dismasted and wrecked, so as to be unfit to carry forward the cargo as originally shipped. There being no vessel

at Caibarien to which a trans-
fer of the cargo could be made
direct, it was landed by the
Master. in order to save his
own vessel and to be ready
to reship when another vessel
could be obtained.

This reshipment having
been made by the Schooner
"John R. Bergen", as a substi-
tute for the Bark "Proteus",
and the accounts of expenses
having been sent to us by
Messrs. Hidalgo & Co. and
having been paid by us, we
find that the sum of $896.92
gold has been deposited with
the Customs Officials at Caiba-
rien. The exact circumstances
requiring this deposit we do
not fully understand, but in
view of the fact, that the Ex-
port duty had been paid on
this cargo upon shipment by
the shippers, we assume that

upon satisfactory evidence of this fact, this Sum will be refunded, and we therefore respectfully ask that such amount be paid to Messrs Hidalgo & Co., for our account.

We are informed that our case comes within the article No. 91, paragraph 5 of the Custom House Regulations of the Island of Cuba.

Respectfully Yours,
F.O. Matthiessen & Wiechers
Sugar refining Co.
(signed) I. Jürgensen
Treas.

Cons

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 19 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 889. — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December, 8th 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of
the Department's instruc-
tion No. 406. of the 1st instant.

2 Enclosures.

No. 889. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December, 8. 1888.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 406 of the 1st instant, and to inform you that in compliance therewith, I have under this date made known to the Consular Agents at Nuevitas and Gibara, the transfer of their offices to the Commercial Agency at Sagua la Grande, the change to take effect

after the 1st of January
next.

I am, Sir,
with great respect,
your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

No. 1 — Copy of communication from Mr. Williams to Joaquin Sanchez Adan Esq. U. S. Commercial Agent, Nuevitas.

— 2 — Copy of communication from Mr. Williams to José H. Beola Esq. U. S. Commercial Agent, Gibara.

Enclosure No. 1
With despatch, No. 889.
Copy.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, December 8. 1888.

Joaquin Sanchez Adan Esq.
U. S. Commercial Agent,
Nuevitas.

Sir:

I have to inform you that your Consular Agency has been, by decision of the Department of State, transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commercial Agency of the United States at Sagua la Grande, the transfer to take place after the 1st of January next. I have, therefore, to instruct you to render your accounts and reports from

thence forward to the said Commercial agency, of which office Mr. Daniel M. Mullen is the present incumbent. — Your accounts of the present quarter, however, must be rendered to this Consulate General.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
(signed) Ramon O Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.
With despatch, No. 889.
Copy

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana December 8th 1888.

José H. Beola Esq
U. S. Commercial Agent,
Gibara.

Sir:

I have to inform you that your Consular Agency has been by decision of the Department of State, transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commercial Agency of the United States, at Sagua la Grande, the change to take place after the 1st of January next. I have, therefore, to instruct you to render your accounts and reports from thence forward to the said Commer-

cial Agency, of which office
Mr. Daniel M. Mullen is
the present incumbent. Your
accounts of the present quar-
ter, however, must be render-
ed to this Consulate General.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
(signed) Ramon O Williams
Consul General.

Cor

No. 890. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 12th 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Acknowledge
Referring to a leave of
absence granted on 26th
July last.

Ack 19 Dec 1888.
Jan 15

No. 890. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 12th 1888.

Honorable George L Rives
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to instruction 341 of July 26th last, in which the Department was pleased to grant me, at my request, a leave of absence of thirty days, I beg to say that owing to the sickness of Mr. Louis V. Schmidt, a clerk of this office since deceased, I deemed it inconvenient for the duties of the office for me to absent myself at the time specified in my request, and, therefore, have not availed

myself of the said leave of absence.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramm T. Williams
Consul General

Mr. Moore

No. 891. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 13th 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 19 1888
RECEIVED.

Recd Jan. 14, '89.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

To Spain
16 Jan 89

Claim of $34.318.42 for alleged balances of unpaid tonnage dues by the american steamers "Santiago" and "Cienfuegos" belonging to the Ward line of New York.

Refer to Desp 328 - Cons
Jan 16

Four enclosures.

No. 891. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, 13th December, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Refering to my despatches Nos. 863, 864, dated the 19th and 30th of October last, — in relation to the claim of $34.318.42 for balances of tonnage dues on the cargoes exported in past years, and alleged to be owing to the Custom House at Cienfuegos, by the steamers of Messrs James E. Ward & Co, of New York, I beg now to enclose translations and copies of a communi-

cation dated the 10th instant addressed to Messrs Hidalgo & Co of this city, "as General Agents and representatives of that firm in this Island" by the Central Administrator of Custom Houses, and of their reply thereto.

As the purport of this communication of the Central Administrator of Custom Houses, is in express opposition to the promise given me by His Excellency the Governor General on presentating him my communication of the 29th of October, asking, in accordance with the telegram of the 27th of the same month from the Honorable Secretary of State,

for a stay of proceedings while the question is pending decision in Madrid,— I made a visit, in consequence, to His Excellency yesterday to solicit a stoppage of these proceedings— here, till decision is rendered in Madrid. On this occasion I handed to his Excellency for perusal, the original aforesaid communication of the Central Collector of Custom Houses, and a copy of the reply thereto, mentioned above, of Messrs Hidalgo & Co.— as soon as he had acquainted himself with their contents, I remarked to him that this resolution of the Intendant

General seemed to me
to be precipitant, —
while the subject is —
pending in Madrid,
and particularly so in
view of his promise, at
the request of the Hon-
orable Secretary of —
State, made through
this office for a stay
of proceedings — His
Excellency in no way
took my remarks amiss.
But at once called the
Son of the Intendant
General who was in an
adjoining hall — and
is an officer of the —
general government,
and giving him those
communications, reques-
ted him to inform him-
self of their contents,
and to say to his father,
the Intendant General,

to try to conciliate these proceedings to the stay that had been solicited by me. This young officer replied to His Excellency, that having already examined the process (el expediente) that he was, therefore, fully informed upon the subject, and then proceeded in a very earnest manner to sustain the views of the Customs Authorities in the matter. Upon finishing his remarks, and addressing myself to the Governor General, in rejoinder, I told him that this is a very complicated question, and one fully deserving of the serious consideration of the

officers called upon
to decide it: That the
proceedings had been
stayed here four years
ago pending a solution
of the question between
the representatives of
the two governments
in Madrid, which
they had not yet
reached; that the
agents of these Steam-
ers, as I understood,
held acquittances or re-
ceipts for all indebted-
ness incurred by them
to the Custom House
of Cienfuegos for the
voyages in question;
that in consequence,
they had been regu-
larly despatched at
the Custom House and
allowed freely to
pass beyond the

jurisdictional waters of Cuba; and - that, - only some years thereafter, had these claims been presented against the steamers, and I considered the proposed action inconsistent with these facts and with the stay of proceedings - that had been promised by His Excellency; and not calculated to lead to a satisfactory result. Thereupon, His Excellency, instructed the young officer mentioned, to manifest to the Intendant General his desire for a stoppage of these proceedings. I then expressed my cordial thanks to His Excellency for this courtesy, and retired.

awaiting whatever instructions the Department may be pleased to give me either by cable or mail in regard to this affair.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Consul General.

Enclosures.

No. 1 — Copy of communication of Central Administrator of Custom houses to Messrs Hidalgo & Co. dated 10th December, 1888.

— 2 — Copy of letter of Messrs Hidalgo & Co in reply to same.

dated 11th December, 1888.

No. 3 Translation of communication of Contract administrator of Custom houses.

— 4 — Translation of letter of Messrs Hidalgo & Co

ENCLOSURE No: I.

With DISPATCH No: 891.

HAVANA, December I3th I888.

Copy.

ADMINISTRACION é INSPECCION CENTRAL de ADUANAS

de la ISLA de CUBA.

Negociado de Alcances.

El Exmo. Sr. Intendente General de Hacienda con fecha I del actual ha resuelto conformandose con lo propuesto por esta Administracion Central, en el expediente de alcances promovido para hacer efectivo la cantidad de 34,3I8 pesos 42 centavos y sus intereses, que adeudan los Sres. JAMES E. WARD Y Cia de New York, por derechos de navegacion en las toneladas de carga de esportacion de sus vapores que hacian viajes á Cienfuegos, y cuyos legítimos representantes son Vds. habiendose hecho desde el principio del asunto, partes interesadas, y aunque no estan autorizados para efectuar el pago, lo cual parece extraño en un procedimiento tan justo y lo manifiestan en I9 de Octubre último, y sin tener representacion debida ni responsabilidad el agente consignatario de esos vapores en Cienfuegos, y que como tal pudieran corresponderle con arreglo á las Ordenanzas, Código de Comercio y penal, para que en el termino de I5 dias á contar desde la fecha de hoy, se presenten á satisfacer esa cantidad, bien entendido que he manifestado á Vds. en II de Octubre último que habian cesado las razones que acon-

sejaron la determinacion de la suspencion de gestiones para el cobro, citándoles la R.O.

Esta Administracion Central sentira´ aplicar á Vds. representantes de esos Sres. armadores, el rigor de los procedimientos violentos de que trata la Ynstruccion para el procedimiento contra deudores á la Hacienda, de I885, con su Ley de I3 de Junio de I878, advirtiendoles que estan ya bastante requeridos, y se ve la idea de eludir el pago por Vds. y los Sres. James E. Ward y Ca, y ya el asunto no es objeto de discusion diplómatica por mas que el Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos en esta plaza, y el Ezmo Sr. Honorable Ministro de EStado de esa Nacion, traten de ello, pues nuestro Gobierno lo ha decidido.-

Espero se sirvirán Vds. contestar.

Dios guarde á Vds. muchos años.

Habana, IO de Diciembre de I888.

(Firmado) Manuel Alvarez Osorio.

Sres. Hidalgo y Cia, agentes generales y representantes en esta Isla de los Sres. James E. Ward y Cia de New York.

ENCLOSURE No: 2.

With DISPATCH No: 89I.

HAVANA, December I3th I888.

Copy.

NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

James E. Ward and CO. II3 Wall St. New York.

Hidalgo and CO, Agents, Havana.

En contestacion á su atento oficio fecha de ayer, en el cual nos exige el pago inmediato de los derechos de toneladas que se alegan no han satisfecho en el puerto de Cienfuegos los vapores americanos "CIENFUEGOS y "SANTIAGO," ponemos en su conocimiento, que ratificamos en todos conceptos nuestro oficio del I9 de Octubre último en contestacion al de V.S. del II del mismo, añadiendo, que no consideramos una razon fundada el suponer que nosotros somos AgentesGenerales en toda la Isla, de los Sres. J.E. Ward y CA, el mero hecho que los Sres. Todd Hidalgo y Ca gestionaron este asunto sin interés directo en él.

Y al mismo tiempo, deseamos hacer comprender á V.S. que cuando nosotros intervenimos en asuntos pertenecientes á dichos vapores, por multas ó faltas en que estos hayan incurrido en algun puerto de la Isla que no sea el nuestro, es únicamente á peticion de los consignatarios en dichos puertos por estar nosotros mas cerca de la Administracion Central y de la Yntendencia; sin que por esto nos hagamos responsables de dichas faltas,

por ser completamente ageno á nuestra jurisdiccion ni estar autorizados como tales Agentes Generales en la Isla, como lo podemos probar en caso de que violentemente, segun V.S. se espresa, procediese contra nuestros intereses como supuestos Agentes Generales.

Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años.

Habana, IIde Diciembre de I888.

(Firmado) Hidalgo y CA

Exmo Señor,

Administrador Central de Aduanas.

Enclosure, No. 3.
With despatch, No. 891.
Translation. Havana, 13 December 1888.

Bureau of Balances.

Central office of administration and Inspection of Custom houses of the Island of Cuba.

Havana, December 10th 1888.

Messrs Hidalgo & Co,
General agents and representatives in this Island of Messrs James E. Ward & Co, of New York.

Present,

Gentlemen:

His Excellency the Intendant General of Finance, under date of the 1st instant, has resolved in conformity with the

proposition of this Central Office for the recovery of the amount of $ 34.318 42/100 with interests, owing by Messrs James & Waid & Co, of New York, as balances of tonnage and navigation dues upon cargo exported in the steamers they ran to Cienfuegos, and of whom you are the legitimate representatives, having made yourselves interested parties from the beginning of the affair - notwithstanding your letter of the 19th of October, manifesting that you are not authorized to make the payment, which seems strange in a proceeding so just, and inasmuch as the agent of the steamers at Cienfuegos is without sufficient standing or

responsibility, such as required by the ordinances, and the penal, and commercial codes; it is ordered, therefore, that within the term of fifteen days counting from this date, you present yourselves to pay the said amount, it being well understood, as I informed you on the 11th of last October, that the reasons which advised the stay of proceedings in this case, have already ceased, having cited to you the Royal order issued to this effect.

The Central Office of Administration will regret to have to apply to you, as representatives of Messrs James E. Ward & Co, the violent measures prescribed

by the Regulation of 1885, under the law of the 13th of June, 1878, against tardy debtors to the Treasury; warning you, furthermore, that you are already sufficiently notified, the purpose being manifest on your part and that of Messrs James E. Ward & Co, to elude this payment; also, that this affair is not subject for diplomatic discussion, notwithstanding the efforts to this end of the Consul General of the United States in this city, and of his Excellency, the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, for our Government has decided against it.

I trust you will be pleased to reply.

God guard you many years.

(signed) Manuel Alg. Osorio.

Enclosure, No. 4.
With despatch, No. 891.
Havana, December 13th 1888.
Translation.

New York and Cuba Mail
Steamship Co.
James E. Ward & Co.
113 Wall St. New York.
Hidalgo & Co, Agents,
Havana.

Havana, 11th December, 1888.

To His Excellency the
Central Administrator of
Custom Houses.

Present,

In reply to your
attentive official note
of yesterday, in which
you exact the immediate

payment of the tonnage
dues alleged not to
have been paid by the
american steamers Cien
fuegos and Santiago,
we beg to inform you
that we confirm in all
its parts our official note
of the 19th of October last
in reply to yours of the
11th of the same month,
adding that we do not
consider the supposition
well founded, that we
are the general agents,
in all the Island of
Messrs James & Ward & Co.—
from the mere fact that
Messrs. Todd, Hidalgo & Co,
mediated in this affair,
without direct interest
in it.

And at the same
time we desire to make
you understand, that

when we intervene in affairs pertaining to the said steamers on account of fines or faults incurred by them in any other port of the Island, it is solely at the request of the consignees in said ports, because of our being nearer to the office of the Central Administration, and to the Intendency; without thereby making ourselves responsible for said faults, because they are entirely beyond our control, nor are we authorized as such General Agents in the Island, as we can prove in case our interests are, as you express, violently proceeded against as supposed General Agents.

God guard you many years.

(signed) Hidalgo & Co

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1888
RECEIVED.

Ans'd Feb. 13

No. 892. — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, 19th December, 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 401, and reporting upon the complaint of the master of the American schooner "Mary Lord" against the collection (1) of tonnage and (2) dredging dues, collected at the port of Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Mr. Rives. I have much doubt about this case. Our supreme court has held that State laws imposing fees for pilotage (whether such pilotage were used or not) on all vessels entering a port, are Constitutional, even though the vessel charged has not entered the State waters; Wilson v. McNamee, 102 U.S. 572; and it has also held that a city ordinance imposing taxes for wharfage is constitutional; Packet Co. v. Keokuk, 95 U.S. 80; Packet Co. v. St. Louis, 100 U.S. 426; even though it varies with tonnage; Ouachita Co. v. Aiken, 121 U.S. 444; and so of the exacting of tolls to pay for the improvement of a natural ~~highway~~ waterway; Sands v. River Co, 123 U.S. 288, in which case Judge Field says, referring to Mobile v. Kimball, which was a case of dredging Mobile Harbor, that "to meet the cost of such improvements the States may levy a general tax or lay a toll upon all who use the navigable harbors so improved", citing Huse v. Glover, 119 U.S. 548, 548. also We sustain these positions, I do not see how we can complain of dredging tolls in Cuba. At the same time it might present the case to the Spanish Govt. & see what they say. And if there is no dredging there, or the ground of exaction, the claim can be sustained. But to put the claim on the ~~ground~~ ground of want of right to impose dredging tolls, might embarrass us when Spanish vessels, — or other vessels — are made to pay the same tolls by us —

Jan. 17/87 JRs.

Dft St Clair.

Ack Mr. Williams 892

& 900 & say that the Dept.
observes his concurrence in the
opinion of the Dept. that the exaction
of tonnage dues of 6 2/2 cents
a ton ~~cannot~~ in the case of the "Mary
Lord" cannot be made the basis
of a claim against the Spanish
Govt. With respect to the
~~Charge of~~ 50 cents a ton
exacted at Mayaguez for
"dredging dues", the right of
the Spanish Govt to exact such
charges for local purposes seems
reasonably clear -
The very interesting and able
discussion of the question in
Mr. Williams' 892 may be

Supplemented by a reference
to some cases recently decided
in ~~the~~ Supreme Court of the
U.S. in reference to local
Charges for pilotage, wharfage
and charges for improvement
of harbors and waterways
[amplify W.H. Wharton's memo:
where marked].

With the impolicy of
such ~~unpaid~~ taxes on commerce,
this Govt. has nothing directly
to do; although a friendly
remonstrance may perhaps
properly be addressed to the
Spanish Govt. against the further
continuance of a tax so detrimental

to Commerce — and which is
in fact not needed for the
purpose for which it is nominally
collected. & In order to
obtain a clear and complete Statement of the
case, the Commd. Agent at
Mayaguez has been instructed
to send to the Dept. a
copy of the ordinance or decree
under which this dredging
tax was imposed —

Write to Capt Lord stating
that full investigation has been
made & inasmuch as there
same tonnage dues ~~of dredging~~

dues are imposed without
discrimination on all ~~foreign~~
vessels resorting to Mayaguez
(except Spanish vessels from
Spanish ports) & the dredging
dues are imposed on all
vessels without any discrimination
whatever — ↑the Spanish
Govt cannot be called onto
refund the amt. collected
from the Mayaguez Lord.
=

Write briefly to Commr.
Agent at Mayaguez ack.
his No. 18 - & say the
legal question has been

fully & carefully investigated
by the C. G. at Havana
& by the law officer of the Dept
The conclusion has been reached
that [as in letter to Capt. Lond.]

With the impolicy of such
taxes &c [as in last sentence
of instruction to Mr. Williams,
Concluding by directing him to
~~Send~~ Send Copy of decree or
ordinance &c]

9 Feb 1889.

No. 892.— U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 19th December, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 40 of the 3d instant calling for my views upon the subject of the collection (1) of tonnage and (2) dredging dues from the American Schooner "Mary Lord" at the port of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and against which the master of that vessel complained to the Department on the 15th of May,

as you were pleased to inform me in instruction No. 355 of the 1st of June last.

The delay of my report in this matter, since the date of my despatch No. 803 of the 9th of June, has been caused by the almost daily expectation of seeing an official publication here, specifying the articles to be subjected to taxation under the new law authorizing the Municipal Governments of the Island to collect an octroi tax after the 31st of the present month, and which, as I intimated in my said despatch 803, might impose for municipal purposes, new impost duties

upon the maritime commerce of the Island, and affect thereby, the present Modus Vivendi between the United States and Spain in such a manner as to furnish both additional data, and occasion for greater fulness of report from this office than what is offered it by the sole case of the Schooner "Mary Lord" at Mayaguez, P.R. But, the expectation not having been thus far fulfilled, I shall proceed now in accordance with the Department's instruction to present my views upon the subject.

Under this complaint there appear to be two

cases of somewhat distinct nature. the one of a character of a general or national revenue, and the other that of a local or municipal revenue:

The first, that of the 62½ cents charged for tonnage dues, appears from my own investigation, and from the report of Mr. Swann, the Commercial Agent, at Mayaguez, addressed to you under date of the 23d of last June, to be the regular charge imposed under the Porto Rico tariff upon vessels of all nations, including the Spanish flag, when arriving there with cargo from foreign countries. —

Therefore, I cannot perceive of the exercise of any discrimination against an ameican vessel in the instance of this collection of the 62½ cents per ton of the 1000 Kilos of cargo, charged to the "Mary Lord", any more than there was in the case of the "Mattie B. Russell," reported upon in my despatch No. 624 of April 26th, 1887.

In the second case, however, that of the collection of the dredging-dues, the matter does not present itself so strikingly manifest to my judgment. It, however, may be affirmed to be a case of a purely municipal tax, but imposed by national

authority upon foreign
commerce, and in its
local application or dis-
buisement somewhat ana-
logous to the tax for licen-
ses imposed at one time
by some of the States, and
Cities of the United
States, under State and
municipal authority
upon salesmen from other
States and Cities of the
Union, who offered
goods by sample. The
right of those States and
Cities to impose a local
tax upon national or
inter-State commerce, has,
I believe, been legally
tested both in State and
Federal Courts, and if I
am not mistaken, with
decision adverse to them.
At any rate the Depart
ment has much better

means at its disposal
for the verification of
this fact than this office.
And I merely cite it
here for the value its
suggestiveness may have
in the treatment of the
special or exceptional
imposition of a tax on
foreign commerce for a
purely local purpose,
such as the dredging of
a harbour, from its rela-
tion to what may have
been the intent of our
Government on accepting
the Modus Vivendi at
present existing between
it and Spain.

In the cases referred
to above of the several
States and Cities having
collected taxes from Sales-
men, or in other words

upon federal commerce
for local purposes, it
would seem they proce-
ded against the intent
of divisions 1, 6, and 2
of Sections 8, 9, and 10,
respectively, of Article
1st of the Constitution
of the United States. —
Therefore, under our —
organic law, I do not
see how either the —
Federal Government
or that of any State
could impose a tax —
upon either the domes-
tic or foreign commerce
of the country for the
special purpose of keep-
ing such harbours open
as that of Galveston,
New Orleans, Mobile,
Savannah, Charleston,
or of dredging, and
deepening the channel
—

of the harbour of New York, or of any other port on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This service would be performed by the Federal Government out of special appropriations made by Congress from federal revenues under the usual heading of the River and Harbour Bill. Spain, can, however, under her system of Government authorize a given Municipality within its territories, to impose a special tax on general commerce for a special purpose. In this line of public policy an impost called the Mud-Machine duty, and another for the Foundling Hospital of Havana, were collected

at the Custom House here up to within a few years ago. And, even in this case of the dredging dues at Mayaguez, it is seen that they are being collected not by the city officials but by the national customs authorities of that port. ※ But on the other hand, as already stated, neither the federal nor State government in the United States, could impose a tax upon coastwise or foreign shipping arriving at New Orleans, for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, for such would be a discrimination in favor of New Orleans, and as such

※ An import duty on all merchandise, excepting coals, is also collected here of 25 Cents per ton of 1000 kilos for the improvement of the Havana harbor [See Despatch No. 900 of Jan'y 2, 1889, from Havana.]

directly in opposition
to division 6 of Section
9 of the Federal Consti-
tution. Yet such action
would have resemblance
to the authority granted
by the Government of Spain
for the collection of
those dredging dues, which
in effect constitute a
discrimination in favor
of Mayaguez being as well
on a par with the propo-
sition of the Mayor of
Havana, mentioned
in my aforesaid despatch
number 803, for the collec-
tion of an import duty
here on foreign lumber
entering this port. As
I have already mention-
ed, such exceptional
legislation is possible
under the system of the
Spanish Government.

The economic detri-
ment, however, springing
from the imposition of
these dredging dues of
50 cents per ton of cargo,
and which seems to be
the motive of Captain
Lord's protest and com-
plaint, will fall just to
their exceptional extent
upon the trade of the
city of Mayaguez, and
not upon american ship-
ping. Because, masters
of vessels on chartering
for that port will add
to the rate of the freights
on carrying cargo there
just to the same extent
as the port charges there
may be more expensive
than at other ports. —
The same will also occur
here in Havana, should
the proposition of the

Mayor be carried out to tax lumber by adding more duty to its importation. In the first instance the tiade of Mayaguez will have to pay just so much more for the bringing of its imports of groceries, clothing, etc., which it buys in exchange for its exports of Sugar and molasses, the value of its exports diminishing pro rata in the purchase of its imports. The same will take place in Havana in the enhancement of building materials if the tax is increased on lumber; - the commercial value of a product being always extrinsic and not intrinsic, and measurable

by that for which it will exchange.

Therefore, considering it to be an established principle that Spain, on a par with all other nations, has the indisputable right of regulating taxation within her own dominions, and it appearing, too, that even if a discrimination, in this particular case, has been decreed in favor of Mayaguez, over other ports of the Island of Porto Rico, that it is done at the expense of the business of that port, and it also appearing from the report given of the investigation of this subject by Mr. Swann to the Department, that

all vessels without distinction of flag arriving there from foreign countries pay the fifty cents per ton of 1000 Kilos for dredging dues, whereby Spanish and american vessels are treated alike. I have, in consequence, most respectfully to express to the Department that in my opinion, the facts set forth in the complaint of the master of the American Schooner "Mary Lord", do not constitute an infraction of any clause of the present Modus Vivendi existing between the United States and Spain.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1888
RECEIVED.

No 893.

U.S Consulate General.
Havana, Decr 20 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Requisition for one Ships
Daily Journal.

Recd Jan 4, 1889.

No. 893. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Dec 20 1888.

Hon: G.L. Rives.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to request that one Ship's Daily journal, for the use of this office, may be forwarded without delay, as the one in use is nearly filled up.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt servant,
Ramn O. Williams
Consul General.

cos

No. 894. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Dec, 21. 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Genical acknowledgement
of instructions numbers
400 to 412, inclusive.

No. 894. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Decr. 21. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 400 to 412, inclusive, all of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Copy

No. 895. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 24th December, 1888.

To Spain
23 May

accd acc'd to draft of
5 Jan. Jan 9, 89.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Reporting receipt of the reply of the Governor General in the case of the charging of double loading tonnage dues by the Collector of Caibarien.

Two enclosures.

No. 895.— U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 24th December, 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the case of the charging of double loading tonnage dues by the Collector of Caibarien, on a cargo of sugars belonging to Messrs F.O. Matthiessen & Wiechers of New York, and reported in my despatch No. 888 of the 6th instant, I now beg to enclose the copy and translation of a personal letter 1/2

received from the Gover-
nor General in reply
to my official commu-
nication addressed to
him on the 4th instant
upon the same subject.
It will be seen that his
Excellency recommends
that Messrs Hidalgo & Co
refer the case to the
Collector General of Cus-
toms. This course had
been already followed
by that firm, and the
one at Caibarien, both
having addressed com-
munications to the In-
tendant General of Finance,
but, which, not having
received attention, Messrs
Hidalgo & Co called upon
this office for the inter-
position of its services
in favor of the interests
of Messrs F. O. Matthiessen

& Niecher, from which
fact I sent my commu-
nication of the 4th to
His Excellency.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servt,
Ramm S. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
No. 1— Copy of letter from
the Governor General
to Mr. Williams.
— 2.— Translation of the same.

Enclosure. No. 1
With despatch No. 895.
Havana, December 24th 1888.
Copy.

El Gobernador General
de la Isla de Cuba.

Particular

Sõr. D. Ramon O Williams

Muy distinguido Sõr. mio
y dmigo: El Sõr. Inten-
dente General de Hacien-
da á quien he pasado
su atenta carta del 4
actual sobre el caso de
los Sres. J. L. Matthiessen
y Wiechers, me manifies-
ta que de sei exactos,
como no lo duda, los
hechos espuestos, el cobro
efectuado por el Admi-
nistrador de la Aduana

de Caibarien sería indebido, y que por lo tanto, los Sres. Hidalgo y Compª debieron entablar la reclamacion correspondiente ante la administracion Central de Aduanas para resolver en justicia como se haría si acudieron á su debido tiempo.

Dejo así contestada su apreciable carta y se repite de V. con la mayor consideracion, atto. y afmo. S. S. y amigo,

Q. B. S. M.

Sabas Marin

11 Diciembre 1888.

Enclosure No. 2.
With despatch No. 895.
Havana, December 24th 1888.
Translation.

Personal

Office of the Governor
General of the Island
of Cuba.

Ramon O Williams Esq.

My very esteemed Sir and friend:

The Intendant Gene-
ral to whom I referred
your attentive letter
of the 4th. instant in
relation to the case of
Messrs F. O. Matthiessen
& Wiechers, informs me
that if the facts stated

correct, as he does not doubt, the dues charged by the Collector of Cai-barien are not in order,- and, therefore, Messrs Hidalgo & Co should have submitted the claim to the consideration of the Central Collector of Customs to be resolved by him according to justice, as will be done if they had applied to him in due course.

Replying thus to your appreciated letter, I remain with the greatest consideration, most truly, Your Obedient Servant & friend.

(signed) Sabas Marin.

Havana, 11th. December, 1888.

Cons

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 2 1889
RECEIVED

Mr Shand-
Please send this
enclosure as a registered
No 896- letter. &c
U. S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 27 1888.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.
Washington
D. C

Forwarding a package addressed
to James M. Lawton, Esq
to be forwarded to him.

Two enclosures - Forwarded Jan. 7'89 Ack Jan 9

No 896.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Dec 27 1888.

Hon: G. L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a sealed package addressed to James No. Lawton, Esquire, No 421 Produce Exchange Building, New York, and containing, as per invoice herewith, a policy of life insurance on the life of Benjamin E. Lawton, deceased, and the receipts for premiums paid, - which I have to request that the Department will please forward to the address thereon by registered mail.

It is distinctly understood

that this Consulate General assumes no responsibility whatever, either of an official or private character in respect to the transmission or delivery of said package, but that this method is adopted solely for the purpose of substantiating the fact, if occasion should require it, of its transmission as stated -

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt servant
Hamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures:
No 1- Package addressed to
James M. Lawton, Esq
" 2. invoice of the documents
in said package.

This receipt is used for Official, Free, and Franked Matter received for registration.

Washington City Post Office, Registry Division,

Washington, D. C., Jany 7th, 1889

Received from Department of State, (1) pieces.

	ADDRESSED TO—	DESTINATION.
	James M Lawton Esq	421. Produce Exchange Building
		New York City
		N. Y.

5—1393.

JOHN W. ROSS, P. M.,

Per Clark

Enclosure no 2
with Dispatch no 896. Dec 27/88

Invoice of One package containing the following documents, forwarded to James M. Lawton, Esq *421 Produce Exchange Building, New York, through the Consulate General of the United States at Havana, and the Department of State at Washington.—

One package, sealed, and addressed as above, containing

- Policy no 49.194 of the
- New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass, on the life of Benjamin E. Lawton, amounting to $10.000,- Ten thousand dollars, and dated December 28th 1871, term of life.———
——— Sixteen receipts for the payment of yearly premiums, the last bearing date of December 28th 1887.———

Havana Decr 27th 1888—
Lawton Bros

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 4 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 897. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 28th 1888.

ans Jan 15

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Reporting the communication of the Department's instruction No. 412 to Mr. Pouble.

No. 897. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 28. 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives
assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to inform you of having sent a timely message to Mr. Pouble giving the purport of the contents of your instruction No. 412 of the 15th. instant, communicating the action of the Chargé d'affaires of the United States at Madrid in relation to the memorial of Miss Pouble asking for his

pardon. Both, Mr. Pou-
ble and his sister
Miss Leocadia Pouble
desire to express through
me their thanks to you
for the Kind interest
taken in his behalf
by the Department.

I may add here,
also, that owing to
the escape from Castile
Principe a few weeks
ago of four prisoners,
two of whom were
under sentence of death,
and the other two to
twenty years imprison-
ment, for murder and
highway robbery, that
the Commander of the
Castle was arrested,
and another appoin-
ted in his place. The
latter officer very
naturally took extraor-

dinary precautions
took for the security
of his own responsibili-
ty, as well as for the
security of the persons
of the numerous prison-
ers detained there. —
Under these measures,
Mr. Pouble among
the rest, was curtailed
somewhat of the abate-
ment of prison life
that had been accorded
him. But, upon my
intercession, at the
request of Mr. Pouble
and his Sister, with
the Governor General,
Mr. Pouble has been
given even better and more
spacious quarters
than he had before.
I made him
a visit last week
of an hour's duration.

He is in good health, and quite content with the prospect of his release.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
Hamm O. Williams
Consul General.

No. 898. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 29th 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 4 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Aet Tour 15
Aet Free
4 Jan 1889 CMR

Case of Mr. Charles A. Poyaud.

No. 898. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, December 29th 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Refering to the Department's instruction No. 333 of the 29th of February last and to my despatches numbers 758 of the 20th of the same month and 781 of the 2d of May; in relation to the case of Mr. Charles A. Pollard Jr. now before the Court of Appeal of Havana, (Audiencia) for an alleged assault

upon a policeman in Matanzas in 1888, I now beg to report to you that Don José María Galvez, the advocate of Mr. Poupaud, informs me that the case ought to come up for decision next month.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Lamm C. Hollmann

Consul General.

Cuba

D. S. Clair.

No. 899. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 2, 1889.

Hotel

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 9 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Death of Captain C. B.
Shultse, of the American
Brig "Manson" from
drowning in the bay of
Nuevitas.

---

one enclosure

No. 899.- U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 2, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I regret to have to inform you of the death of Captain C.B. Shultse of the American Brig "Manson" from drowning in the bay of Nuevitas on the evening of the 24th ultimo. I enclose herewith copy of the statement of the facts of the occurrence made by the Sailor John Satrefold on the 26th ultimo before the-

Consular Agent of the
United States at the
port of Nuevitas.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures
No-1- Copy of the statement
of the sailor John-
Satiefold.

Enclosure, No. 1
With Despatch No. 899.
Havana, January 2d, 1889.
Copy.

U. S. Consular Agency
Nuevitas, _____ 1888

On this the 26th day of December 1888 before me the undersigned Consular Agent of the United States personally appeared John Satie-pold seaman on board of the American Brig "Munson" now in port and stated as follows: that he is 25 years old a native of Germany, that on the night of the 24th inst. at 5 P.M. left the wharf on board of a catboat in company

of the Captain of the
Brig "Manson". Squally
weather, about half-
past five a squall struck
the boat upsetting her,
we were thrown in the
water, the Captain not
Knowing how to swim,
I picked him up and
placed him on along-
side of the boat, he held
on about half an hour,
when he let go, then I
took hold of him again
by the collar, and tried
to swim with him, he was
so weak he could not
hold his head above
water and I tried to
place him on the end
of the mast, cut the hal-
liot, and tied him to the
mast, I let go of him
and caught him by the
collar again and swam

with him for about three
quarters of an hour, then
he was so weak, he said,
"I am done; I have swal-
lowed too much salt-
water, I see no saving of
me if you should get on
board again give my
respects to my wife and
children, then looked
over his pockets, and said
I have lost everything
but this penknife give it
to my wife - let the mate
give the men that will
pick you up a certifi-
cate and my wife the
same - then he started
to rave about his wife
and children and the
point of the gaffs, then
he fell backwards, and
I caught hold of him
again and Kept him on
my Knee, and he got

hold of me raving and
lurching until I let
go of him and said,
if you cannot keep up
a little, I said the two
will have to drown, and
he said nothing but
kind of snored the water
coming out of his mouth.
I took hold of him again
by the collar as long as
he was quiet and I was
hollowing all the time
the vessel's name, then
he stretched himself
and shut his eyes but
I kept hold not thinking
he was dead, then I felt
his cheeks and they were
cold as ice. I let go of
a little his head under
the water to see if any
breathing and there was
nothing; Then I went with
him close to the boat

again and put him on
the bow with his head
over the mast and the
feet over the bow of
the boat, he was sinking
and lying underneath
the water about four or
five feet deep, I took
the painter and made
myself fast around
the waist so as not to
loose the boat and I
was shouting all the time
to the ship, then from a
distance I heard a voice
answering (about half
past four) and kept shou-
ting all the time, when
I saw a sail coming
toward me, they were
afraid to come near
for fear of being in
shallow water, they
threw a rope at me,
but I could not get

hold of the rope, I let go the painter and swam on board and got hold of a rope, and they pulled me on board, gave me dry clothes and took me on board of the brig, the boat was always about four or five feet under water and could not bear my weight.

Signed= John Satrepold
witness- J. W. Ray. attested Joaquin Sanchez Adan.

I the Undersigned United States of America Consular Agent for the city of Nuevitas and the dependencies thereof do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the sworn statement

made by the same John Saltrepold of the Crew of the American Brig Manson as it stands now on file at this Consular office of Page 3d of Record Book.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my Seal of office and sign my name on this twenty seventh day of December in the year 1888.

Seal.

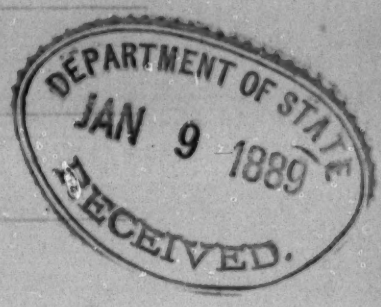
(Signed) Joaquin Sanchez Adan.
Consular agent of U.S.

Cons

(6

No. 900. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 2. 1889.

ans'd Feb. 13



Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Asking amendment of
despatch No. 892.

No. 900. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, January 2, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Upon revising my despatch No. 892 of the 19th ultimo in relation to the complaint of the master of the American schooner "Mary Lord" against the collection of (1) tonnage dues, and (2) dredging dues at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, I find that I omitted to mention, as I had intended, the fact of the collection at

the Havana Custom House for some years past of an import duty upon all merchandise, excepting coals, of 25 cents per ton of 1000 Kilos for the improvement of this port, done also in virtue of national authority. I have therefore to ask you to be pleased to order the said despatch to be amended, so as to read on page 9, and line 10, after the word <u>port</u>: "An import duty on all merchandise, excepting coals, is also collected here of 25 cents per ton of 1000 Kilos for the improvement of the Havana harbor."

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Index and File copy
JAN 14 1889

From U. S. Consulate General, Cuba.

Havana, Jan'y 10? 1889

Received 14th — M.

Telegrams to Key West, Punta Gorda, Fla. and New Orleans, La. Rec'd. Please, Jan. 14. 1889.

Copy this and our reply, which confirm, to Cons. Genl Havana

Ans. Jan 16

Honorable Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Please to telegraph the proper authorities Key West, Punta Gorda or New Orleans that a man about 25, wearing spectacles calling himself Arthur W. Morton, of Lewiston, Maine, arrived in the Steerage [per] "Niagara" from New York last Thursday [and] left yesterday under suspicious circumstances, by steamer Clinton, just after recovering box left last spring in Hotel Pasaje of this city,- which, from the actions of a dog, had been opened and found to contain bloody clothing. He acknowledged to me [that] he had come under assumed name to recover trunk.

Williams
Consul General.

No. 901. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 11th January, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 18 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of
State.

Confirming telegram
of the 10th. instant.

18 January

one enclosure.

Ack. 6 Feb 1889

No. 901 — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 11th January, 1889.

Honorable George L Rives,
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm herewith the cypher telegram I sent you yesterday, copy of which is herewith inclosed.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure:
No. 1. Copy of telegram.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 901.
Havana, 11 th., January, 1889.
Copy

Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington

Percolates_ Stodhart_ bris-
tle_ loop_ punta gorda_
order_ newbold_ strenu-
ous_ mentally_ abstract-
ly_ temper_ unceasing_
Siberia_ coction_ impetish
Arthur N. Morton_ of_
Lewiston_ Maine_ billage_
slavish_ Niagara_ goram_
Newberry_ Sultan_ Ma-
lice_ vaccine_ thirsted_
sprinkled_ constructed_
clocking_ Clinton_
apparitions_ purposed_
chisels_ malice_ lyricism

similarly_ invigorates
Hotel Pasage_ ogled_
contexture__ unforeseen
goslet_ afoul_ offerture
entackles_ capsize
oppositely_ awaire_
glasses__ demeaning
chaunt_ coombs_ illa-
tions_ adversity_ support
hermetic_ count_ thirsted
boultwood__ musty_ sup-
plement_ purported_
tartan.

Signed J. Williams
Consul General.

Havana 10th Jany. 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 18 1889
RECEIVED.

Ans 2/5 Ord. 7/10 Spain 23 pm

No. 902.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JAN 19 1889

U.S. Consulate General—
Havana, January 12th 1889.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Copy to Spain Jan. 26/89

Loss of Bg "Addie Hale".

Lost by foundering, 35 miles from Cape San Antonio, Dec 28th; crew picked up by Spanish Schr "Amistad", taken into Mantua, and thence to this port, where they arrived January 5th and were sent to New York, the same day.

Consular Bureau.

_____ 188

3

To

Mr. Everett

Please return this to us when you have finished with it.

F. A. Aldrich

Consular Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

January 25th 1888.

Mr Rives:

The master of the Spanish Schr "Amistad" acted in this matter in the kindest possible manner & made no claim for reimbursement for saving the wrecked crew & carrying them to Atlantic. He even offered to take them to Havana free of charge, but was paid $100. for this service. It does not appear that any risk was involved in the rescue but it seems to me that some recognition should be offered the Captain (say a gold medal) for his kindness.

The thanks of the

CONSULAR BUREAU.

1888.

Government have been expressed to Don Ricardo Tudela for his kindness but no notice taken of Capt. Torres'.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. Melan

Chief of Bureau

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

JAN 19 1889

Dne 23

Mr. Everett

Instn to Madrid. Recite kind and humane action of Don Ricardo Tudela in cases of "Ocean Pearl" and "Addie Hale" and request that the expression of the high appreciation of his zeal and generosity by this Govt be conveyed to him through the appropriate channel.

Dr. St. Clair:

Inform Treasury of loss of "Addie Hale" - brig No. 1392, J.B.P.K. Approve Mr. Williams action - Any expenses incurred in the rescue shd be reimbursed. We have instructed Min. at Madrid to thank Senor Tudela as above.

A.B.L.

Dr St Clair:

There was no risk to the Salvorsan this case & no expense - If there was expense it sh be re-imbursed -

I think a letter of thanks is all that need be sent

18 Jan 1889.

No. 902.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, January 12 1889.

Hon: G.L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have to report to the Department the loss of the American Brig "Addie Hale", of Portland, Me, J.M. Howes, Master, by foundering at sea on the 28th ultimo, in latitude 22°18°, N, and longitude 84°.53. W, about 35 miles from Cape San Antonio, while bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of phosphates from Navasa Island.

I was advised of this loss on the 2nd of January by a telegram from the Ayudante de Marina, or

Commandant of the coast guard at Mantua, which further stated that the crew was saved, and had left for this port on the Spanish Schr "Amistad". They arrived here on the 5th, and the master of the "Addie Hale" informed me that the loss had been occasioned by the vessel losing a plank in her stern and springing a leak which caused them to abandon her with 5½ feet of water in the hold, on the 28th ult., taking to the boats. On the following day, they were picked up by the Spanish coasting schooner "Amistad", José Tortes, Master, and taken into the nearest port, Arroyos de Mantua. Here they received the kindest attention from the Ayudante de Marina, Don Ricardo Tudela, who

has on similar occasions shown the greatest of care and consideration to wrecked American seamen. In this instance he cleared the Schr "Amistad" to bring them to this port, Captain Cowes of the "Addie Hale", having made arrangements with the master of the "Amistad" for the price of passage.

The crew arrived on the 5th instant, and I obtained transportation for them to New York, by the steamer "City of Atlanta", sailing the same day. In consideration of being shipwrecked seamen, the consignees in this city, of the said steamer, Messrs Hidalgo & Co, made a rebate, and furnished passage at $15. spanish gold each, which I paid. I also paid the sum of One hundred dollars,

Spanish gold, for their passage by the "Amistad" from Mantua to this port.

No compensation was made to the master of the "Amistad", for his humane services in picking up the wrecked seamen and taking them into Mantua; in fact, he offered there to bring them to Havana for nothing, saying he might some day find himself in a similar predicament, but the price of passage to Havana was arranged between the master of the "Addie Hale", and the Ayudante de Marina

I respectfully suggest to the Department that the Ayudante de Marina at Mantua, Don Ricardo Tudela, whose humanity to the wrecked seamen of the Am: bark "Ocean Pearl, was reported in my dispatch number 849. of

September 26", - as well as Don Jose Torres, the master of the Schooner "Amistad", be recommended to the President, for a suitable acknowledgement for their humane services on this occasion.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your obt servant,
Sam'l S. Wilkins
Consul General.

No. 903. — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 12th, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 18 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Reporting the receipt
of a Ship's Daily Journal.

Ack. Feb. 1, 1889.

No. 903. U.S. Consul General.
Havana, January 12th, 1889.

Honorable Guigo L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction Number 415 of 4th. instant. The Ship's Daily Journal therein mentioned has been received.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

No. 904. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, January 16th, 1889.

To Madrid
14 Feb

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Arch File
23 Jan 1889

Case of Mr. Cirilo Pouble.

Ack: Feb. 1. 1889.

No. 904. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 16th, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 414 of the 3d. instant, transmitting the information received from our Legation at Madrid to the effect that Pouble's case was to be returned from the Council of State to the Minister of the Colonies,

because of some defect
in the record thought
to consist in the omis-
sion to accompany a
copy of the judgement
of the Court with the
transcript laid before
the Council. In this
connection, I beg to
say that Don Anto-
nio Govin, the advocate
of Puebla, has informed
me that copies of the
sentence, as declared
by the Inferior Court,
and as modified by
the Superior Court
of Navarra, were for-
warded to Spain
with the appeal
made by him before
the Supreme Court
of Madrid, and that
they must therefore
be found on the files of that
court.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon S. Williams
Coastal General.

No. 905. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 17th. January, 1889.

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Ack. & file
23 Jan 1889.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 414, in relation to the collection of double tonnage dues by the Collector of Caibarien.

Ack. 6 Feb. 1889.

No. 905. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, 17th January 1889.

Honorable George L Rives
assistant Secietary of State;
Washington
D.C

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge
receipt of your instruc
tion No. 414 in relation
to the collection of dou
ble tonnage dues by
the Custom House of
Caibarien upon a
cargo of sugar be
longing to Messrs
Matthiessen & Wiechers
of New York. I now
have to report that
in accordance with

your suggestion I have recommended Messrs Hidalgo & Co to renew their appeals to the Intendent General of Finance for the recovery of this money. And, although they have already made three representations, including that of the Widow of Arriosa, for this purpose, they inform me in reply that they will address another at once to that officer upon the subject.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
James O. Williams
Consul General

No. 906. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 17th 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 23 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Ack. a copy (Dft) of tele to Gov. of Maine re Arthur w. election (suspicious person) enclosed. Jan. 25 1889

Copied Jan 25

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's telegram of the 15th instant.

Dr St Clair:

send to Mr.
Williams Copy of
letter sent yesterday
to Gov. of Maine with
about Arthur Morton
with its accompaniments/
& ask him to tell
us what this is
all about.

Allen W
6 - Jan 25

23 Jan 1889

No. 906. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana. January 17th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 15th instant advising me that information had been transmitted to the authorities of Florida and New Orleans in consequence of my telegram of the 10th., the transmission of which, as I learn, was delayed on account of the rupture of the cable

between Key West,
and Punta Rasa,
Florida.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant,
Hamm D. Williams
Coast Geneial.

Copy

No. 907. — U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 19th 1889.

Aug 21 Feb. 27

M. J. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Claim of the Collector of Baracoa, to impose a fine upon the American Schooner Arthur A. S. Woodruff.

one enclosure

Dr St Clair:

The result of this is satisfactory & the action of Mr. Williams was proper & is approved.

It is precisely parallel to the Case of the reported from Mayaguez where however it Cost the Captain $25 to settle a fine of ——

25 Jan 1859

Look this up.

No. 907 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, January 19th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication dated the 5th. instant from our Commercial Agent at Baracoa, Mr. Prior informing me of the claim of the Collector of that port to impose a fine upon the American Schooner Arthur

U. S. Woodruff from Charleston, S. C., because of a discrepancy of minus between the number of pieces of lumber manifested and those discharged, notwithstanding the number of feet and weight of lumber or Kilograms turned out eqdal in the landing to those manifested. Mr. Pryor states that the Collector ~~assumed~~ that the fine to which the vessel had been subjected, amounted to $1.800.000. and pretended that he was in communication with the authorities at Havana about the matter.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information, I went to see the Intendant General of Finance to reason upon the enormity and absurdity of the pretension of the Collector. The Intendant, however informed me he knew nothing about the case; for no news of it had been received from the Collector at Baracoa. He took note of the matter, however, for its reference to the Central Collector of Customs. But having received a telegram three days later from Mr. Prior, telling me the vessel was still

under detention by
order of the Collector,
I called, in conse-
quence, again upon
the Intendant, who
answered me as before,
that no official infor-
mation had yet been
received by him from
Baiacoa. But, notwith-
standing he was at
the moment very
busily engaged with
his correspondence
for the Madrid Govern
ment, to be sent by
the mail steamer
to leave that evening
for Cadiz, he very
kindly gave atten-
tion to my request,
and ordered that
the Collector of Baiacoa
be instructed by tele-
graph to render —

immediate information upon the subject with subjection to the responsibility for his delay.

Later that evening I received an informal note from him which impressed me with the belief that the question would receive a favorable solution. And this morning I have received another telegram from Mr. Pryor, saying that the fine on the Schooner has been condoned.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Lamm S. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures—

No. 1— Copy of a communication from Mr. Pryor to Mr. Williams, dated Paracoa, January 5th. 1889.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 907.
Havana, January 19th, 1889.
Copy.

No. 9. Commercial Agency of the United States at Baracoa, Cuba - January 5th. 1889.

Hon. Ramon O Williams,
U. S. Consul,
Havana.

Sir:

The American Schooner Arthur U.S. Woodruff arrived at this Port on the 24th day of December last past, with a cargo of pine Lumber from

charleston, S.C. The
cargo has been dis-
charged two days,
it was found that
there was not as many
pieces of lumber in the
vessel as shown by the
manifest, by nine
thousand pieces (9000
pieces) the Collector
of Customs, here claims
that the vessel is sub-
ject to a fine of
$1.800.00. The Collector
has not imposed the
fine but claims to be
waiting for instructions
from Havana, he
having telegraphed
there for instructions.
I have to request that
you will please con-
fer with the proper
authorities in Havana,
and have them act

promptly in this case, and advise me by telegram what instructions have been given the Collector here. The difference in amount if lumber found in the vessel, and amount shown on the manifest comes from a mistake made by the party in Charleston who made the manifest. The mistake is only in number of pieces, the number of feet and number of Kilograms shown in the manifest are correct. The vessel is now ready for cargo but cannot receive it owing to this detention. I therefore request

you to hurry the
officers in Havana,
if you can, if they
have not acted
on the case before
you receive this.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed) Henry S Pryor
U.S. Commercial Agent.

No. 908. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 22. 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 28 1889
RECEIVED.

DEP.
JAN 28
RECEIVED.

Ans. (4) Feb. 15 '89

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Reporting the necessity
for additional clerical
force in this Consulate
General.

Three enclosures.

No. 908. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, January 22, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Inasmuch as no action has yet been taken by the Department upon my request made three years ago for the appointment of another clerk to this office, I beg now to present the subject again to its consideration, accompanying in its support a copy of my dispatch No. 334 of the 13th. January

1886, wherein I expressed the reasons, in general, upon which the said request was founded.

In presenting the subject anew, I have to observe that instead of any of the reasons mentioned in my said despatch for the increase of the clerical force of this office having diminished, they have, in fact, increased, pace with the growing dependence of this Island upon the market of the United States for the sale of its sugar cane products, the beet root sugar having, as I have often mentioned in my reports to the

Department quite excluded them from the markets of Europe, thereby forcing them to the market of the United States as the only one now left open to them in the world's commerce.

As will be seen, I reported on the 13th. of January 1886, that the number of invoices certified in this Consulate had increased from 4943 in the year 1883 to 6492 invoices in 1885. And, I have now to report that the invoices have reached the number of 8195 in the year just finished of 1888, or say they have increased

(8195_4943_3252) to a percentage of nearly two childs more upon the year 1885.

The invoices certified in this Consulate for merchandise carried direct to the ports of entry, such as New York, Key West, and New Orleans, are made out in sets of three, or in triplicate. Those for merchandise intended for entry in the interior ports of the United States or other sea ports when not going direct, under the act of June 10th. 1880 for immediate transportation, are mostly made in sets of four

or in quadruplicate. but the circumstances of the transit sometimes necessitate the making of these in sets of five and even six copies to the invoice, or in quintuple and sextuple.— For instance, invoices for San-Francisco, California, and western cities for shipments made from here via New Orleans in vessels touching at Key West, require five and six to the set. Therefore upon the supposition that they will average four to the set, this would involve for the signing of invoices of sheets alone (8195 × 4) —

Signatures. ____ 32.780
Then with de-
scriptive lists for
the Collectors
in the United
States _____ 2.000
Debenture-
Certificates __ 1.200
Bills of Health __ 550
Total of shipping
documents per
annum _____ 36.530
But, in addition, all
the other services men-
tioned in my despatch
No. 337, copy of which,
as mentioned, is here-
with accompanied,
have likewise increased
in about the same ratio
obtained by the compa-
rison made of the num-
ber of invoices of 1885
with that of 1888.
Therefore, I conclude

that the Consul General has now to sign about 38000 documents during the year, there being besides upwards of 3000 signatures made to printed communications addressed to the local authorities asking for leaves of departure of american vessels and of passengers, which I delegate to Mr. Springer the Consular clerk and Vice Consul General.

The Department, as its archives will show, is doubtless aware that there must be a great deal of diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic work done by this Consulate General which is not

similarly performed by the Consulates General of the United States in London, Paris, or Rio de Janeiro. for in each of those cities our Government has its established Legation.— And in any questions arising in those countries in regard to american vessels, interpretation of treaties, or of a Modus Vivendi, or regarding american interests in general, and affecting naturalized american citizens, the Consuls General in those cities have not to call upon the authorities there, or sustain correspondence with them, or with the Department upon such subjects or to translate

the official correspondence connected therewith. For in all such cases, those labors will be performed by our Legation at London, Paris or Rio. But, in the case of this Consulate Gene-ral, the Minister cor-responding to it, does not reside in Havana but in Madrid, some 4000 miles away:— therefore, without even appealing to the cor-respondence on file at the Department as evidence of this fact, it must be-manifest at first glance that a great amount of work be-longing exclusively to our Legation in-Spain, is, from the

necessity of the great distance seperating Havana from Madrid, really performed by this office.

It occurs most every day in this Consulate, that the principal officer finds himself engaged almost simultaneously in the signing of shipping documents, and in the making of lengthy translations, and in the composition of despatches and reports for the Department, in addition to attendance upon his other duties, having besides often to make personal calls upon the authorities. This constant interruption

to which he is in consequence subjected cannot otherwise than act to the prejudice of the proper performance of his duties to the Government. The signing of those documents is confined principally to Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. If we consider, excluding Sundays and holidays, that there are 300 working days in the year, the daily quotient would equal $\left(\frac{38000}{300}\right)$ or $126 \times \frac{6}{5}$ or $151 +$ documents for each one of the five mentioned days of the week. These documents are presented at the

Consulate all through the business hours of the day by the clerks or porters of the shipping houses as their convenience dictates; and they have to be despatched at once by the Consulate in order to facilitate the business of the port with the United States. The fixing of certain hours for their despatch would be productive of inconvenience to the shippers and thereby bring out complaints. Hence, the necessity of their prompt despatch after inspection, numeration and recording in the Consulate. The result is, under

the present scant personnel of the Consulate, that the principal officer, as well as the clerks, perform their duties in a hurried and rushing way, and not in the quiet and thought ful manner becoming the despatch of public business.

With the view of facilitating the consideration of this subject by the Department, I enclose, herewith, a statement compiled from official sources of the imports and exports of the United States to and from the principal South and Central American

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countries, showing as
well a comparison
of the products and
expenses of the other
Consulates and Agen-
cies in the Island
with those of the Con-
sulate General, as
likewise of the latter
with the U.S. Consulates
General at London, Paris,
and Rio, at each of which
as stated, our Government
has well appointed
Legation. It will
be perceived from this
statement that the
commerce of the United
States with the Island
of Cuba is greater
than that with Brazil.
the first amounting
to _____ $61.519.950,
and the second to " 48.448.478.
Likewise it will be

seen that it is even
larger than the joint
trade of the United
States with all the
South and Central
American Spanish
countries, including
the trade of Porto Rico,
and the Island of
Hispaniola: for the
summing of the com-
merce of the United
States with the Argen-
tine Republic, Chile,
Central America, Colum-
bia, Hayti, Santo Do-
mingo, Peru, Venezuela,
Uidguay, and Porto
Rico, give in their
totality — $60. 967. 414,
against that
with the Island
of Cuba — 61. 519. 950.
It will also be found
that all the other

Consular offices of this Island, have an annual deficit amounting jointly nearly equal to the surplus arising from this Consulate General. The comparison may also be extended to many countries in Europe with analogous effect. For instance, the joint import and export trade of the United States with Austria, Italy, and Spain, amount only to _____ $57.864.411, against that with the Island of Cuba of __, 61.519.950. And when compared with Russia of $13.145.620, that with Cuba exceeds it by upwards of four

times; the latter being more than three times greater, too, than that with Mexico of $18.425.595; and it is also even larger than the joint annual trade of the United States with Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, for when added ($32.472.908 + 23.283.563 + 5.501.220) the sum of the annual trade of the United States with these four European nations, amounts to but $61.257.691, against ——— 61.519.950, with the Island of Cuba.

In conclusion, I beg to accompany, also, printed report of the late Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

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former Secretary of State, upon this subject, — taken from Ex. Doc. No. 121 of House of Representatives, Congress 48th, 1st. Session.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
James O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
No. 1 — Copy of Mr. Williams despatch No. 337 — to the Hon. James D. Porter, dated Jany. 13. 1886.
No. 2. — Statement compiled from official sources of the Imports and Exports of the United States.
No. 3. Printed report of the late Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Enclosure Nº 1.
with dispatch Nº 908.
Havana, January 22, 1889.
Copy.

Nº 337.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, January 13th 1886.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With special reference to the conversation I had the honor to hold with you on my visit to the Department in October last, in support of my verbal request for the appointment of another consular clerk to this office to fill the place left vacant by the transfer of the late very efficient Consular Clerk, Mr. Joseph A. Raphel to the Consulate at Bordeaux, France, I now beg to present this

subject, officially, to your consideration.

As must already be patent to the Department, the business of this office is now much larger than it has ever been at any former period of its existence.- The following partial data will give you a clue to the increase of its general business during the last three years.

From January 1st 1883 to December 31st of the same year the number of Invoices despatched in this office for the United States was: 4.943.-

During the same period of 1884, the number was: _____ 5.456.-

During the same period of 1885, the number has been: _____ 6.492.-

thus showing by comparison of the Invoices of the latter year with the number of those of the year 1883, viz.

6492 - 4943 = difference = 1549

Invoices in favor of 1885, or a rate of increase in the two years of .313 ⅓ per

cent, all the other operations of the office having likewise increased in the meantime at about the same rate.

When it is remembered that each Invoice has three or four copies, and in some instances even five, in accordance as it is for the port of discharge or for transit to some other port in the United States, we will perceive at once that from this service alone — there are over 20,000 official signatures of the Consul General per annum. Then with Debenture Certificates, Bills of Health, Descriptive Lists of Invoices for the different Collectors of the United States, together with the many other documents presented to the local authorities in applications of American vessels, and American citizens visiting here on business or pleasure, or in the service of our many naturialized citizens of Cuban birth residing in this City and other parts of the Island, I estimate that the total number of official signatures cannot be less

than 25,000 per year. The sign-
ing of these documents by the Consul-
General, after inspection, numeration,
and entry by the clerks, is done through-
out all the office hours, and though
this work is merely clerical, still
it is sufficient to keep all the present
force of the accounting division of the
Consulate fully occupied during a
great part of each day. Often, too,
much of the time of the Consul General
is taken up in listening to the com-
plaints of sailors againt Masters or
officers of vessels, or vice-versa of
masters against sailors, and in the
attempt of conciliating these differences,
or in defect thereof of adjudging them.
Also, in answering questions or of
attending to consultations of people
who call at the office for information
of sundry kinds, as well as of
replying to letters received by every
mail from the United States, in
the manner of a general intelligen-
ce office.

Likewise, as the Department is already aware, one of the effects flowing from the changes of the channels of the World's sugar trade of late years, has been to force this Island to export nearly all its products to the United States for sale. And as Consular duties here are mostly connected with the Island's export business, we have as a consequence, the corresponding fact that nearly all the Consular work of this important port is now performed in this office, while the Consulates General of Great Britain, France, and Germany, &c, have scarcely anything to do.

Doubtless, too, the Department will have observed the large amount of quasi-diplomatic work performed by this Consulate, as a correlative to the changed economic status of this Island.- The Island of Cuba, being in fact, the principal point of- contact and intersection between the

commercial systems of the United States and Spain, and questions arising almost daily, between the Island officials and American interests, the latter have to be looked after under instruction of the Department by the United States Consul General at Havana, and this, too, in the absence of a modern treaty adequate to the present very intimate relations between the two countries. In consequence, this officer has to hold not only frequent interviews with the authorities, but has to carry on likewise, much correspondence both with the Government of the Island, as well as with the Department of State including in this, the making often of lengthy translations from spanish into english, and vice-versa, from english into spanish. In this particular, I infer that the Havana Consulate General must offer to the observation of the Department, a remarkable contrast in comparison with our Consulates General at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Saint

Petersburg; for: in those cities all questions arising between american claimants and the authorities will surely be cared for by our Ministers at those Courts, in accord with the terms of recent and well difined treaties, without the Consul General in either of those places having to interfere at all, whilst here, our Minister, being in Madrid, the questions in Cuba, devolve upon the Consul General. Even when their final settlement is not here attained, at least their proper initiation must be made by him, preparatory to their presentation by the Department, through our Legation, to the Madrid Government.

Mr. Raphel was not transferred to Bordeaux, because the services of a Consular Clerk were more needed there than here, but because of his own application - based upon the belief that the change of climate

would helps him to recover his health, and to which the Department acceded in consideration of his good record, sending out to this Consulate General, as his substitute, the Consular Clerk Mer. John B. Hay, who arrived here on January 4th, 1881, but owing to a mental illness that developed itself in this young man soon after his arrival, he returned again on the 18th of the same month. The Department afterwards attempted to fill the place again, sending this time the Consular Clerk, Mr. Frank C. Zimmerman, who after a few days stay, as I understand, became disgusted with Havana and returned home, when he presented his resignation to the Department, withdrawing from the service. Since then the position left by Mer. Raphel is still unfilled by the Department.

Mer. Raphel entered this office, I believe, in 1868/69. Besides him there were also here at that

time, as clerks, Mer. Joseph A. Springer, Mer. John M. Metley, and Mer. Louis V. Schmidt, all americans and forming together a competent clerical and linguistic force. But the places of Mer. Raphel and Mer. Metley are now occupied by two youths neither of whom, — though in every respect of private and public conduct exemplary, speak the english languge, for wont of which their efficiency in an office like this is very much reduced, — yet it is with one of these young men that the position of Consular clerk to this office during the present absence of Mer. Springer, is being filled. The time of Mer. Schmidt is taken up entirely in the service of copying the despatches and translations, and in other accesory work pertaining to the voluminous official correspondence of the office; — thus leaving Mer. Springer, when here, as the only english speaking clerk in the accounting division of the Consulate,

and upon whom, in addition to his other services devolve the receiving and entry of the cash, and the disburse= ment of same for incidental expenses, together with the making out of the Quarterly Accounts of the Consul Gen= eral, — the daily balances being — delivered to me for guarding in the safe. These operations of keep= ing the Cash-Book, and the — making out of the accounts, are always kept entirely distinct in every well — regulated counting-room and are, therefore, performed by separate persons, the one the receiver and disburser of the cash, and the other the account= ant, or as commonly called, the — book-keeper, to the end that through the check of the one upon the other, both accuracy and honesty may be attained. In this remark, I only point out the defective clerical organ= ization of this office, without — reflecting upon any one of its staff.

I have been intimate with

all the United States Consuls and Consuls General in Havana for the last thirty five years. Several of them have had trouble with the Government in their accounts, proof of which must be on record at the Department. My own observation of these facts, lead me to believe that these troubles were more due to the deficiency of proper checks and balances wrought by the insufficiency of personnel in the clerical organization of the Consulate, rather than to any wilfullness on the part of the chief occupants. Indeed, it is somewhat under the sense of this warning, that I am prompted to ask the Department to appoint another clerk to this office to fill the place left vacant by the transfer of Mr. Raphel, and whom I would respectfully suggest should be an american, of regular habits, competent, and not less than twenty one years

of age.

Trusting that this exposition may be sufficient to the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
(signed) Damon C. Williams
Consul General.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

With DISPATCH No. 908.

HAVANA. January, 22d. I889.

A S T A T E M E N T, compiled from Ex: Doc: House of Representatives, 49th Congress, I886,- prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and from the Register of the Department of State, and annual Report of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, for year I888.-

A R G E N T I N E R E P U B L I C.

Imports and exports to and from U.S.		$ 9,747,992.
Expense of diplomatic and consular service in that country, above receipts;	"	I2,I94,-

B R A Z I L.

Imports and exports, - - -		$48,448,748.
Diplomatic and consular expense, -	"	I5,746,-

C H I L E.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 3,I66,45I.
Diplomatic and consular expense, -	"	I7,8I3,-

C E N T R A L A M E R I C A.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 8,428,I55.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	22,805.-

C O L U M B I A.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 8,480,378.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	I9,083.-

HAYTI and SAN DOMINGO.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 8,371,773.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	6,882.-

PERU.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 1,777,177.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	16,662.-

VENEZUELA.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 8,524,454.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	10,425.-

URAGUAY.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 6,156,924.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	7,840.-

PORTO RICO.

Imports and exports, - - -		$ 6,305,113.
Diplomatic and consular expense,	"	2,126.-

CUBA.

Imports and exports, - - -			$61,519,950.
Expense of consular service,;			
HAVANA.	Consul General	$6,000.	
	Consular Clerk	"1,200.	
	Clerk Hire	"1,600.	
	Contingent Exp:	"3,069.-	$11,869.-
	Fees received,		"22,073.50
Surplus receipts over expenses,			$10,204.50

C U B A . (Continued.)

MATANZAS.	Consul,	$3,000.		
	Clerk,	" 400.		
	Contingent Exp:	" 708.-	$4,108.	
	Fees received,	" 810.	" 810.	
Amount of expenses over receipts,				$ 3,298.-
CIENFUEGOS.	Consul,	$2,500.		
	Clerk,	" 400.		
	Contingent Exp:	" 616.-	$3,516.	
	Fees received		"1,090.	
Amount of expenses over receipts,				$ 2,426.-
SANTIAGO de CUBA.	Consul,	$2,500.		
	Clerk,	" 300.		
	Contingent Exp:	" 578.-	$ 3,378.-	
	Fees received,		" 903.-	
Amount of expenses over receipts,				$ 2,475.-
SAGUA.	Comm'l Agent,	$2,000.		
	Clerk,	" 400.		
	Contingent Exp:	" 391.-	$2,791	
	Fees received,		" 502.50	
Amount of expenses over receipts,				$ 2,288.50
BARACOA and REMEDIOS,	Contingent Exp:			$ 164.-
Total expense of the consular service in Cuba,				$ 447.
Expense of Consulates and Agencies			$10,651.50	
Surplus at HAVANA, Consulate Gen'l			"10,204.50	
			$ 447.-	

C O N S U L A T E S G E N E R A L .

HAVANA	Consul General	$6,000.	
	Consular Clerk	"I,200.	
	Clerk hire,	"I,600.	
	Contingent exp:	"3,069.-	$II,869.-
	Fees received		"22,073.50
Amount of receipts over expenses,			$I0,204.50

LONDON.	Consul General,	$6,000.	
	Clerk hire,	"I,600.	
	Contingent exp:	"3,440.-	$II,000.
	Fees received,		$70,I67.75
Amount of receipts over expenses,			$59,I27.75

PARIS.	Consul General	$6,000.	
	Clerk hire	"I,600.	
	Contingent exp:	"4,275.-	
	2 Consular Clerks	"2,400.	$I4,275.
	Fees received,		"6I,50I.75
Amount of receipts over expenses,			$47,226.75

R I O D E J A N E I R I O .

	Consul General	$6,000.	
	Clerk hire,	"I,600.	
	Contingent exp:	"I,877.-	$ 9,477.
	Fees received,		" 3,366.
Amount of expenses over receipts,			$ 6,III.

ENCLOSURE No: 3

With DISPATCH No: 908

HAVANA, JANUARY 22 1889.

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Ex. Doc. No. 121.

SPANISH COLONIES.

CUBA.

There is probably no more important consular office of the United States than that of the consulate-general at Havana. Not only are the consular and commercial duties important and onerous, but he is constantly called upon to perform semi-diplomatic functions of importance requiring tact, discretion, and political ability. Situated but 90 miles from our coast, having most intimate commercial relations with the United States, visited by large numbers of our citizens, inhabited by many both native and naturalized, governed as a colony of Spain under a system of laws unknown to the majority of the citizens of the United States, Cuba presents al most daily some delicate and difficult question of international or commercial law, for the speedy and just solution of which the services of a most competent officer are necessary.

It is not necessary to dilate upon this subject; no one familiar with the diplomatic history of this country during the present generation can fail to appreciate the importance of the office or wonder that, for the insufficient compensation and assistance given the incumbent, this Government has been able to secure so competent, painstaking, and faithful service. The consul-general receives a salary of $6,000; but he is obliged, on account of the climate, to seek a cooler temperature during a month or two of each year, when he surrenders (under the law) a portion of his salary to the vice-consul. The clerical assistance also is so small that he is usually obliged to contribute from his own funds to the proper dispatch of Government business. The unofficial fees help him somewhat, but are not sufficient to supply this large inroad upon his means. The office is diplomatic and commercial, and the diplomatic branch seriously affects the commercial, and *vice versa*. There should be at Havana a consul-general with a salary of $8,000. A vice and deputy consul-general, subordinate to the consul general, but who shall devote his time more especially to the commercial business and act for the consul-general in his absence, to receive $2,500, and in addition to this, such allowance for clerk hire as may be found necessary.

It may be here repeated that the most important posts are not necessarily in the European towns which return large fees for exports to the United States, but in those with which the United States have or should have intimate political relations, those to which we export, and those where American citizens, seamen, and travelers, missionaries, or residents require protection.

The agencies at Gibara and Nuevitas may be for the present continued as vice-consulates, the latter to receive a small compensation.

Cons

File

No. 909. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 23d. 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 28 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Forwarded Jan. 28, 89

Forwarding a package addressed to Ben. W. Austin Esq. to be forwarded to him.

No. 909. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, January 23, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In the pouch going to the Department to day, I place a package containing a Melish map of the U. S. Phila, 1818, addressed to

Ben. W. Austin, Esq,
Secretary of the Trinity
Historical Society,
Dallas,
Texas,

which I beg you will

Kindly order to be
forwarded by proper
conveyance to its
destination.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramm C. Williams
Consul General.

No. 910. U.S. Consulate, Consular
Havana, January 29th 1889.

Aug 8
Aug. 7. 89

Mr. Williams.
to the Department of State.

Requisition for a leather
pouch or canvas bag.

Dr St Clair

Tell Mr Williams to address
his boy to ~~Mr Howe~~ this Dept. c/o
Mr Howe & forward by express
we have no pouches of sufficient
length - Feby 6/89 D.F.L

No. 910. U.S. Consul General
Havana, January 29th 1889.

Honorable George L Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

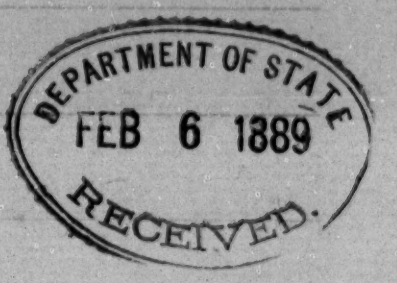
Sir:

I beg you will please order a leather pouch or canvas bag to be sent to me long enough to contain a cylindric tin package for the Department of four feet in length and six inches diameter.

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Mr Chilton.

No. 911. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 29th 1889.



Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Transmitting a statement
of the number of invoices
certified from the year
1863 to 1888.

one enclosure

No. 911. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 29th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As supplementary to my despatch No. 908 of the 22nd instant, I beg to enclose a statement of the number of invoices certified at this Consulate General from the year 1863 to 1888, inclusive, showing the annual increase.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure
No. 1 Statement of the number of invoices certified at this Consulate General from the year 1863 to 1888.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

With Dispatch No: 911.

HAVANA, January, 29th, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

The Act requiring Invoices to be made in triplicate, after July Ist 1863, was passed March 3rd 1863.-

--oOo--

NUMBER of Invoices authenticated at the U.S. Consulate General at Havana, from June 1863; and number of American Vessels arrived annually at said port.-

			Number of invoices-	vessels
Thomas Savage,				
Acting Consul General,	6 months	1863.	1,270.	-
William T. Minor,		1864.	2,026.	- 400.
Consul General.		1865.	3,702.	- 383.
		1866.	3,735.	- 534.
		1867.	2,867.	- 396.
H. R. de la Reintrie,		1868.	3,279.	- 697.
Vice Consul General.				
E. L. Plumb,		1869.	3,902.	- 686.
Consul General.				
Thomas Biddle.		1870.	4,175.	- 732.
Consul General.		1871.	4,321.	- 733.
A T A Torbert.		1872.	4,608.	- 867.
Consul General.		1873.	4,208.	- 899.
Henry C. Hall,		1874.	4,628.	- 901.
Consul General .		1875.	3,488.	- 885.
		1876.	3,299.	- 772.
		1877.	3,229.	- 704.

		Number of invoices; vessels
Henry C. Hall,	I878	3,379. - 738.
Consul General.	I879.	3,379. - 854.
	I880.	3,464. - 646.
	I88I.	3,630. - 563.
Adam Badeau,	I882.	4,406. - 556.
Consul General.	I883	4,943. - 520.
Ramon O. Williams,	I884.	5,456. - 475.
Consul General.	I885.	6,492. - 463.
	I886.	6,982. - 508.
	I887.	7,399. - 438.
---	I888.	8,I95. - 5I0.

Copy

No. 912. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 30th 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 6 1889
RECEIVED.

To Inst's
20 Tues 89

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Fine imposed on the
American Steamer
"Manhattan" and recom-
mending an amendment
to the present Modus
Vivendi between United
States and Spain

Four enclosures.

No 912 U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 30th 1889.

Honorable George L Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a letter dated the 25th inst received from Messrs Hidalgo & Co, leading merchants of this city, and agents here of the "Ward" line of american steamers trading between New York and several ports

of this Island. As will be noticed, this letter refers to the fine of $800. imposed by the Customs Authorities of Matanzas on the Steamer Manhattan for the alleged non-delivery of 4 tierces of lard on her trip there the 28th. of July last, which was reported to the Department by our Consul at that port, Mr. Pierce, in his despatch No. 87 of the 22nd. instant. I also accompany a copy in Spanish, and a translation in english of the memorial of the said firm presented on the 31st. of October last to the Intendant General of

2/3

Finance, stating the circumstances of the occurrence, and petitioning him, in case he should not consider himself authorized to rescind the fine, to order the proceedings of the investigation made here to be remitted to Madrid for the consideration of the Home Government.

My first knowledge of this case, was communicated to me by Mr. Pierce in his letter of the 28th. of December last. I called as soon after as possible upon the Intendant General, and Central Collector

of Customs, but found that it had already been adjudged two months before by the previous Intendant. The present incumbent of the Intendency informed me that he had no authority to annul, or revoke the sentence of his predecessor, and that it could only be done by the Minister of the Colonies. But, in the meantime the sentence must hold good, and that no stay of proceedings could be allowed to delay the collection of the fine. I communicated the substance of this interview to

Mr. Price in my letter
to him dated on the
22nd of that month.
I wrote to him again on
the 26th. of December
informing him of the sub-
stance of an inter-
view held in the
Consulate with Cap-
tain Stevens, the com-
mander of the steamer.
and in addition,
asked him to com-
municate to me what-
ever facts there were
on record in his of-
fice tending to excul-
pate the steamer. —
Copy of his reply
is attached hereto. 14
I acknowledged re-
ceipt of the latter
on the 9th. instant,
recommending him,
inasmuch as the case

had occurred in his Consular district, and he being familiar with all the facts, to report it to the Department.

In view of the fines imposed from time to time upon american vessels for trivial and pardonable clerical mistakes resulting in the manifests presented by their masters on arrival in the ports of this Island, I deem the present a fitting occasion to beg most respectfully to be allowed to suggest to the Department that some

provision be made for such cases by an amendment to the Modus Vivendi existing at present between the United States and Spain, with the view of favoring american vessels in the ports of the Spanish dominions and in the same sense and to the same extent to which Spanish vessels are favored in similar bona fide cases by the Revised Statutes of the United States on discharging their cargoes in the United States, from the ports of the Spanish dominions or from other foreign countries.

Under Section
2810 of the said
Statutes, had the case
of the American Schoo-
ner A. U. S. Woodruff,
reported in my dis-
patch No. 907 of the
19th instant, occurred
to a Spanish vessel
in the United States,
the vessel would not
have been subjected
to detention nor its
owners suffered loss
thereby, because of
its Manifest having
become incorrect by
mistake. Indeed,
the mistake in that
case, was purely
clerical, the cargo
turned out correct
both in number of
feet and in weight,
the error having consisted

solely in mistatement of the number of the pieces of lumber.

Also, in the present case of the "Manhattan" had it, mutatis mutandis occurred to a Spanish vessel in a port of the United States, the master of such Spanish vessel, would have had the right under Section 2887 to have gone before the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, & in case of trial for the penalty by any Court, to have explained the cause & causes of the error, and having once satisfactorily

proved that the disa
greement was by
accident or mistake,
the penalty would
not have been inflic-
ted upon the vessel
by the customs offi-
cers of the United
States. Parallel
with this, had a
Spanish vessel failed
to have delivered 4
bags, 4 boxes or 4
hogsheads of Sugar
in a port of the
United States, that
had been manifested
by mistake, or which
might have been
subtracted from the
cargo by the bad
faith of a lighter-
man, stevedore or
of a warehouse clerk,
either separately or acting

collectively in a port of Cuba, the Spanish master under the said Section No. 2884 would have had the right by explanation and adrriment to have cleared his vessel of the responsibility towards the Customs Authorities of the United States.

Likewise, in the case of the American Steamship Cienfuegos, reported in my dispatches numbers 721, 727, 732 and 736, dated respectively November 10, 26, and December 3d, and 10th. 1887, every attending circumstance, and all the evidence

adduced, showed con-
clusively that the
master, and owners
of this steamer, were
in no manner, what-
ever, consenting or
privy parties to the
fraud attempted
against the Customs
Revenue of the Island
of Cuba in the clan-
destine shipment
of the eight boxes of
opium on board
that steamer by par-
ties in New York in
collusion with others
on board and in
Havana. The smug-
glers were justly
punished, by the con-
fiscation of the opium.
but the owners whom,
the evidence proves
had neither partici

ait in the affair, were fined to the extent of $ 8412 gold. Now, had this occurred to a spanish vessel in a port of the United States, the spanish owners under the law quoted in my despatch No. 736 from Wynhoop's work on the clearance and entrance of vessels in the United States would not have suffered for an illegal act committed by others, and to which they were neither consenting or privy parties.

Again, it will be seen in my despatch No. 888 of December

6th. 1888, that tonnage loading dues amounting to £896. 94 were charged for the second time on the cargo of sugar, belonging to Messrs F.O. Matthiessen & Wiechers of New York, landed from the disabled American Bark "Proteus", by the Collector of Caibarien, upon its reshipment in the American Schooner "John R Bergen" for New York. and that too, right in the face of Article 10 of the treaty of 1795, which fully covers the case.

I beg also to present to the attention of the Depart-
ment

in connection with
the consideration of
this subject, the fis-
cal moiety system
ruling in this Island,
as an exciting cause, in
bringing to some extent, about
the imposition of fines
upon american vessels
for such innocent mis-
takes in manifests as
are condoned by the
Revised Statutes of
the United States, es-
pecially as the intent
and spirit of the present
Modus Vivendi between
the United States and
Spain, manifestly
require that american
vessels in Spanish
ports shall be treated
in the same measure
of justice that is
accorded to Spanish

vessels in the ports of the United States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servt.
Lamm S. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

No. 1. Copy of letter from Messrs Hidalgo & Co to Mr Williams dated Jany 25th 1889.

No. 2. Copy of communication from Messrs Hidalgo & Co to His Excellency the Intendant General of Finance, Oct. 31. 1888.

No 3 Translated copy of the same.

No 4. Copy of communication from

Mr. Frank H Pierce
to Mr. Williams
dated Matanzas
January 7th 1889

Enclosure No. 1.
With despatch No. 912.
Havana, January 30th 1889.
Copy

Havana, Jany 25th 1889.

To the
Hon. Ramon O'Williams,
U. S. Consul General,
Present,

Sir:

On July 31st 1888
Messrs Bed, Bellido & Co,
Agents for the New York
& Cuba, M. S. S. Co. at Matan
zas, communicated to us,
that the s/s "Manhattan"
of the said line, arrived
on June 28th had failed
to deliver besides of other
packages, four tierces of
lard, which belonged
to her manifested cargo,
and differently from
the said other packages

had not appeared among the Havana cargo. On Sept. 27th. 1888, she received further notice from them, the Matanzas Customs had imposed a fine of $200. each or say of $800. in Spanish gold for the four packages, which resulted short-landed.

Investigation of the case proved, that the four tierces lard had been found afterwards on the New York Pier, whence they were re-shipped, with a certificate of the Spanish Consul there, and in due course discharged and delivered unto the Custom House authorities at Matanzas.

Under our instructions, and to obtain

condonation of the
fine, Messrs Bea
Bellido & Co presented
a petition to the Custom
House, at the same time
we ourselves visited
the Intendant and Ad
ministrator Central on
various occasions, be
sides presenting a sup
plementary address
in writing, of which
we have the honor
to submit you the copy.

Having heard
that his Excy the In-
tendant had decided
unfavorably and that
the Custom House has
notified the intention
of proceeding towards
collection of the $800.
fine, we beg to lay the
facts before you, that
if you should deem

it expedient, the case should be submitted through your Government to his Exc.y the Ministro de Ultramar, as being the only authority in power to condone the fine aforesaid.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obdt. Servts,
(Signed) Hidalgo & Co.

Enclosure No. 2.
With Despatch No. 912.
Havana, January 30th 1889.
Copy

Excmo. Sõr. Intendente
General de Hacienda.

Hidalgo y Cia. del
comercio, y agentes en
esta plaza de la linea
de vapores americanos
de la propiedad de los
Srēs. I. E. Ward & Co, de
New York, á peticion
de los Srēs. Bea, Bellido
y Cia. del comercio y
agentes en Matanzas,
de los referidos armá-
dores, á V.E. exponen que:
A consecuencia de

haberle faltado al vapor "Manhattan" en uno de sus viages á aquel puerto, cuatro tercerolas de manteca que quedaron olvidadas en los muelles de New York, á causa de la aglomeracion de carga que en ellos habia, y las que, una vez descubierto el error, fueron devueltas sin manifestar, con el objeto de subsanar el antedicho error, con la debida certificacion del Sr. Consul Español de aquel pais, la aduana de Matanzas, ha formado expediente, el cual obra en poder del Sñr. Admor. Central, que dicho expediente está informado por el Negociado y Segundo Gefe, favorablemente, tomando

en consideracion el
antedicho certificado
consular, y que sin
embargo, el Sr. Admor.
Central se niega á
conceder la condona-
cion de la multa im-
puesta á dicho buque
por lo cual, á V. E. Supli-
camos que considere el
caso, con atencion, y
que si no cree por Si
decretar que el buque
sea eximido de la mul-
ta, eleve dicho expe-
diente al Gobierno
de su Magestad.

Favor que no duda-
mos alcanzar del buen
criterio que distingue
á V. E. á quien Dios
guarde muchos años.

Habana, Octubre 31 de 1888.

Firmado — Tidalgo & Co.

Enclosure No. 3
With Despatch No. 912.
Havana, January 30th, 1889.
Translation

To His Excellency
the Intendant General
of Finance.

The undersigned,
Hidalgo & Co, merchants,
and agents in this city
for the line of steamers
owned by Messrs James
E. Ward & Co, of New York,
at the request of Messrs
Bea, Bellido & Co, mer-
chants, and agents in
Matanzas for the said
owners, have the honor
to memorialize your

Excellency, herewith
as follows:

That whereas the
steamer "Manhattan",
having on one of her
trips to the aforesaid
port of Matanzas,
delivered four tierces
of lard short of her
manifest, they having,
owing to the great
accumulation of cargo
on the New York pier,
been left behind, and
which, upon discovery
of the mistake, were
brought to Matanzas,
but not manifested,
because accompanied
with the certificate
of the Spanish Consul
General in New York,
and whereas the Cus-
tom House of Matanzas,

having opened an investigation of the case, the proceedings of which being now in possession of the Central Collector of Customs; and it appearing therefrom, that the second chief officer reported, in view of the certificate of the said Spanish Consul General, in favor of the condonation of the fine imposed on the steamer, but notwithstanding which, the Central Collector of Customs still insists upon the collection; wherefore, we are compelled to present the case to the consideration of your Excellency, with the petition that if your Excellency should

not deem yourself au-
thorized to decree the
rescindment of the
fine, that the said
proceedings of inves-
tigation be remitted
for revision to the Govern-
ment of His Majesty,
a grant which we are
confident to obtain
from the Known cor-
rect judgment which
characterizes your Ex-
cellency.

God preserve your
Excellency many years.
Havana, October 31st, 1888.

Signed = Hidalgo & Co.

Enclosure No. 4.
With Despatch No. 912
Havana, January 30th. 1889
Copy.

United States Consulate
Matanzas, Jany. 1st. 1889.

Hon. Ramon O. Williams,
U. S. Consul General,
Havana.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd. and 24th. ultimo, in answer to mine of the 18th. of the same month, in reference to the fine imposed by the Custom

House of Matanzas upon the American Steamer "Manhattan", on her trip to this port, in the latter part of last July.

I note from your letter of the 22nd. that you had called upon the Intendente General de Hacienda, and the Administrador Central de Aduanas, and had been informed that the case had already been passed upon and decided two months ago, by the predecessor of the present incumbent, and you suggest, for the information of Messrs Bea, Bellido & Co, that, in cases where Consular interference is invoked, it

be done at the proper time and stage of the proceedings.

From your secnd letter, it appears, that Captain Stevens, of the "Manhattan" had informed you that he delivered his cargo all right, upon the trip in question, and qualified the dispute pending regarding the fine, as having originated in a private matter of Messrs Bea, Pellido & Co. You further instruct me to furnish whatever facts there may be on record in this Consulate tending to exculpate the steamer.

The alleged

defect in the mani-
fest of the S.S. "Man-
hattan", being four
tierces of lard short,
and not delivered,
for which a fine of
$800 was imposed
upon the Captain
of the Steamer "Manhat-
tan", occurred in this
port, on her trip from
New York, touching at
Havana and arriving
here on the 28th. July
last.

At this time, I
was absent in the Uni-
ted States, on leave,
but returned to my
post and resumed
charge of the Consulate
on the 1st. September.

The "Manhattan"
since the date of the
impositions of the

fine for alleged non-delivery of cargo. had already made one regular round trip, and her second arrival at Matanzas was on August 18th. I then learned from conversations and common report, the fact of the Steamer having been fined, but was informed, in the same manner that the consignees, Messrs Bea, Bellido & Co had taken steps to arrange the difficulty with the Custom House, and expected to obtain the cancellation of the fine.

Notwithstanding this, I received from Messrs Bea, Bellido & Co

on the 11 th. September, a letter informing me for the first time of the imposition of the fine, and enclosing two communications from the Custom House authorities to them, dated respectively 1st. and 10 th. September, notifying them that the fine was still pending, and demanding its immediate payment.

I learned from Messrs Bea, Bellido & Co, that the short delivery of four tierces of lard, for which fault the fine had been imposed, had occurred by the said four tierces having been left behind on

the wharf in New York
at the time of shipment
of her cargo for that trip,
as would be satisfacto-
rily proved to the
Custom House, by a
document from the
Spanish Consul at
New York, which was
shortly expected. and,
they, for the first time,
called upon my official
services in the interest
of the vessel, to request
from the Collector,
the delay of a fortnight
within which to present
the certificate referred to.

I therefore ad-
dressed a communi-
cation to that effect,
to the Collector of Cus-
toms dated the 11th Sep
tember, and in their
name, as consignees

of the Steamer, requested him to suspend the collection of the fine until the receipt of the Consular document referred to by Messrs Sea, Bellido & Co.

In reply to this, I received a communication from the Administrador Principal de Hacienda, to the effect, that it was impossible to grant my request, and I communicated the same verbally to Messrs Sea, Bellido & Co.

Under date of the 25th. September, Messrs Sea, Bellido & Co. again addressed me, enclosing for my information an official notification to them of

that date, from the Administrador Principal de Hacienda, exacting payment of the fine; and also for transmission, the certificate received from the Spanish Consul at New York, showing the causes which gave rise to the non-delivery at the proper time, of the four packages referred to. This certificate together with a copy of the letter of Messrs Bea, Bellido & Co to me, I transmitted to the Administrador under date of the 26th. September.

From this latter date I have received no communication whatever from the

Customs Authorities, not even the acknowledgement of my official communication to them; nor did I hear anything further in the matter until the 14th. December, when I received a letter from Messrs Pea, Bellido & Co. I had supposed, during this interval, that the matter was waiting to receive some intimations to that effect, in order to report the case to the Department of State.

Messrs Pea, Bellido & Co in their letter of the 14th. December, relate the circumstances which gave rise to the fine and

state, that they had
been defending the
interests of Messrs
James E. Ward & Co of
New York, which the
Custom House here had
fined in the case of
the steamer "Manhattan,"
and for the first time
call upon me, as the
representative of Ameri-
can interests in this
city to take up the
defense of Messrs James
E. Ward & Co, the owners
of said steamer, as all
their efforts had been
exhausted and they
were being proceeded
against for the imme-
diate payment of
the said fine imposed
upon the "Manhattan,"
and they stated further,
they consider that,

pending such action
as this Consulate
might deem conve-
nient to take, His
Excellency the Governor
General, should be
asked to order this
Customs Authorities
to suspend all pro-
ceedings against them
as consignees.

In consequence
of this letter, I addres-
sed you on the 18th.
ult. transmitting
a copy of the letter,
and begging your
intervention in the
matter, before the
Superior Arthorities
of the Island.

I will add,
that with respect to
Captain Stevens state-
ment that he delivered

the cargo all right, and that the difficulty was one of a private nature of Messrs Sea, Bellido & Co, I have no knowledge.

It would appear that Messrs Sea, Bellido & Co trusted to their own efforts to settle the matter of the fine, and presumably considered it disposed of, by the presentation of the certificate procured from the Spanish Consul in New York, and therefore, did not ask for the intervention of this Consulate until they found their representations were useless and their efforts in vain.

I enclose herewith

copies of the correspondence with this office, as have not already been forwarded to you.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt,
Signed= Frank H. Pierce
U. S. Consul

Dl St Clair.

No. 913. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 1st, 1889.

Ans'd (L) Feb. 15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Reporting the necessity for additional clerical force in this Consulate General.

No. 913. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 1st, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatches numbers 908, and 911 of the 22d and 29th. ultimo in relation to the increase of clerical force in this Consulate General, I now beg to inform you that the number of invoices despatched by it

1 sets of
[See desp No. 916]

during the month of
January just closed,
has reached ___ 793.
against the same
period last year of 696.
Difference ___ 97.
Or an increase in the
first month of 1889,
over the same month
of 1888 of very nearly 14
per cent.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servt,
Ramon O. Williams
Comptroller General.

No. 914. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, 1st February, 1889.

Aug 21
Feb. 14

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Feb 8 - 1889 - Received with thanks

Economic condition of Cuba.

one enclosure

No. 914. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 1st February 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As an expression of journalistic opinion upon the present economic condition of this Island, I beg to enclose the within slip extracted from the Boletin Comercial of this city, and which I have translated for the information of the Department.

Very respectfully,
Your Ob't. Servt,
Rann O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure:

1— Slip and translation as stated

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 914
Havana, 1st February, 1889.

BOLETIN COMERCIAL.-
31 DE ENERO DE 1889.

Las contribuciones atrasadas.

A este importante asunto ha dedicado *El Criterio Popular* de Remedios, el bien meditado y fundado en sólidas razones articulo que reproducimos á continuacion:

«En toda época, por floreciente que sea la situacion de un pais, es altamente gravoso satisfacer adeudos acumulados, de manera que embaracen la accion del productor, ¡Cuan penoso, pues, no será tratar de hacer efectivas esas contribuciones en el periodo decadente porque atravesamos!

El labriego apénas alcanza para subvenir á su subsistencia, el hacendado á duras penas sostiene la finca; el propietario urbano, en contribuciones corrientes y reparos, invierte, puede decirse, el producto del alquiler, efecto de la baja que en todas las esferas viene sufriendo la propiedad en este pais, cuyo sistema administrativo ha sido un completo desbarajuste.

Las contribuciones atrasadas, en alivio de este sufrido pueblo, que tanto ha pagado y que tantas erogaciones ha tenido que hacer en obsequio del Gobierno en todas épocas, debieran condonarse en absoluto, pues así lo demanda la situacion; la carencia lo exige.

Triste espectáculo es el de desposeer al pobre cuyo trabajo no alcanza para vivir; privarle de sus muebles y hasta del modestísimo hogar en que mora por no poder satisfacer el adeudo, que no se le cobró á tiempo parcialmente, no por su culpa, sino por el debarajuste ó informalidad que se advirtiera en las ofinas respectivas.

Nuestro deber de periodista nos impone que clamemos un dia y otro para que el representante del Gobierno, teniendo en cuenta las calamidades que en todos sentidos han agobiado y agobian al pais, interponga su poderosa influencia, á fin de que esas contribuciones, que no puede el pueblo hacer efectivas, sean condonadas al igual de los años anteriores; pues más que suficientes son las corrientes para aquellos cuya propiedad no le produce otra cosa que lo extricto para atender á las necesidades de la vida.»

Translation

Back Taxes

We extract from the Criterio Popular of Remedios the following well meditated and

Enclosure No 1.
With Despatch No. 914
Havana, 1st February, 1889.

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31 DE ENERO DE 1889.

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Nuestro deber de periodista nos impone que clamemos un dia y otro para que el representante del Gobierno, teniendo en cuenta las calamidades que en todos sentidos han agobiado y agobian al pais, interponga su poderosa influencia, á fin de que esas contribuciones, que no puede el pueblo hacer efectivas, sean condonadas al igual de los años anteriores; pues más que suficientes son las corrientes para aquellos cuya propiedad no le produce otra cosa que lo extricto para atender á las necesidades de la vida.»

Translation

Back Taxes

We extract from the Criterio Popular of Remedios the following well meditated and

judicious article upon the subject of back taxes.

"It has always been burdensome, however prosperous a country may have been, to have to pay off accumulated debts; because of the great embarrassment brought thereby upon the producing classes. And the collection of these taxes will be a very difficult task in face of the present general impoverishment of the country.

The labor of the farmer scarcely suffices for the subsistence of himself and family; the sugar planter can hardly sustain his plantation. the owner of real estate with the

payment of current taxes and repairs, thanks to the depreciation of all kinds of property consequent upon a disorderly public administration, has nothing left over from his rents.

In view of the great sacrifices suffered by the Island on account of the Government in past years, all back taxes should be condoned as a measure of relief to the people. The dispossession of the home and furniture of the poor man because of his inability to pay taxes that were omitted to be collected in partial payments at the proper season by reason of the

derangement of the public offices, and when the exchangeable value of his daily labor is insufficient to buy his daily food, is truly a heart rending spectacle.

Our duty as journalists urges us to claim day after day, that the representative of the Government, taking into consideration the calamaties of all kinds under which the country has bent and is still bending, should interpose his powerful influence, to the end that those taxes, which the people cannot pay, be condoned in the same manner as those of previous years, because the

current taxes are more than sufficient for those whose property only produces sufficient to buy the necessaries of life."

Cons

File

No. 915. U.S. Consul General,
Havana, February 2, 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

General acknowledgement
of instructions from numbers
413 to 426, inclusive).

No. 915. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, February 2, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 413 to 426, inclusive, all of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

No. 916. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 5th 1889.

Ans'd (4) Feb. 15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Asking amendment of
despatch No. 913.

No. 916. U.S Consulate General
Havana, February 5th, 1889.

Honorable George L Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 913, of the 1st. instant I have respectfully to ask that on page first and line 11, after the words number of, it may be so amended as to read sets of invoices.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Copy

No 917. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 4th, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams
to the Department of State.

Order explaining the meaning of Article 10, of the present Budgets for this Island.

One enclosure.

15-

Feb 1889

No. 917. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 7th, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany for the information of the Department a translation of an official order dated the 31st. ultimo, issued by the Office of Central Administration and Inspection of Customs Houses, giving an explanation received from the Home Government of the true

meaning, and the appli-
cation to be observed of
Article 10 of the law
creating the present
Budgets for the Island
of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

This explanation,
however, does
not appear to be as fully
explicit as the case may
require. For instance,
Article 3d. says: The
duty on the loading and
discharging of cargo of
one dollar for each ton
of 1000 Kilos, falls exclu-
sively upon the mer-
chandise of all classes,
and is to be paid by the
exporter. — Now, the expor-
ter of cargo discharged in
the ports of Cuba, is the
foreign shipper. But,
the practice here, as I

understand, is for the local consignee or importer to pay this discharging tonnage duty of $1. per ton of 1000 Kilos and not the foreign exporter. Were it otherwise, or as the order reads, then its effect, in this particular, would be extraterritorial. My object is merely to ask your attention to this apparent doubt.- Should the present practice be varied, I will at once inform you of the fact.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Romm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
-1- Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 917.
Havana, February 7th, 1889.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

Martes 5 de febrero de 1889.

Administración é Inspección Central de Aduanas de la Isla de Cuba.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 24 de diciembre último, y bajo el número 35, la Real orden siguiente:

"Excmo. Sr.: Vistas las cartas oficiales de V. E., fecha 14 de agosto y 13 de septiembre último, consultando sobre la aplicación del artículo 10 de la vigente Ley de Presupuestos de esas Islas, y con el fin de satisfacer las dudas ofrecidas á la Intendencia general de Hacienda, así como para que la verdadera interpretación de la forma en que debe aplicarse lo preceptuado en el expresado artículo, quede claramente definido; S. M. el Rey (q. D. g.) y en su nombre la Reina Regente del Reino, se ha servido disponer: 1º Que para los buques procedentes de naciones no convenidas, se declare subsistente la tarifa de derechos de navegación y puerto de 12 de marzo de 1867. 2º Que para todos los demás barcos que se dediquen al tráfico de mercancías y conducción de pasajeros, se considere anulada la mencionada tarifa, manteniéndose solo en vigor las franquicias otorgadas á la importación de carbón y á las relativas al ramo de minería de que trata la Ley de 17 de abril de 1883. 3º Que con arreglo al artículo 10 de la Ley de Presupuestos vigente, el impuesto de carga y descarga de un peso por cada tonelada de mil kilógramos, grava exclusivamente á las mercancías de todo género y debe satisfacerse por los exportadores sin distinción de procedencia y bandera de los buques que los conduzcan, ni excepción en favor de los vapores que realicen viajes periódicos. 4º Que es obligatorio el impuesto en los casos de trasbordos, salvo los de arribada ú otra causa forzosa. 5º Que el nuevo derecho de carga es igualmente imponible á los buques despachados por las Aduanas de esa Isla desde el dia 1º de julio último, aun cuando aquellos hubiesen tomado su carga con anterioridad á la expresada fecha. Y 6º Que subsiste el impuesto de 25 centavos para cada viajero que desembarque ó embarque en buques de navegación de altura. De Real orden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos.

Y puesto el cúmplase por dicha Superior Autoridad con fecha 27 del actual, se publica en la "Gaceta oficial" para general conocimiento.

Habana, 31 de enero de 1889.—*Manuel Alvarez Ossorio.*

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 917.
Havana, February 7th, 1889.

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Y puesto el cúmplese por dicha Superior Autoridad con fecha 27 del actual, se publica en la "Gaceta oficial" para general conocimiento.

Habana, 31 de enero de 1889.—*Manuel Alvarez Ossorio.*

Translation

Office of the Central Administration and Inspection of Customs of the Island.

The Ministry of the Colonies communicates to His Excellency the Governor General, under date of the 24th of December last, and number 35, the following Royal Order:

"Excellency: In reply to the official letters of U. E. dated the 14th. of August and 13th. of September last consulting in regard to the application of Article

10 of the law of the Budgets, now ruling in those Islands, and for the purpose of satisfying the doubts of the Intendency General of Finance as to the true interpretation of the sense of said article, and to the end that it may be clearly defined. His Majesty the King, (whom God preserve) and in his name the Queen Regent of the Kingdom has been pleased to order:

1st. That for vessels arriving from countries having no treaty with Spain, the tariff & tonnage dues and port charges of the 12th. of March, 1864, is declared as subsisting.

2d: That for all other vessels engaged in carrying merchandise and passengers to and from foreign countries, — the aforesaid tariff be considered annulled, leaving only in force the franchises granted to the importation of coals and those relating to the branch of mining treated of by the Law of the 17th. of April 1883.

3d: That in accordance with Article 10 of the law creating the present Budgets, the duty on the loading and discharging of cargo of one dollar for each ton of 1000 Kilos, falls exclusively upon the

merchandise of all classes and is to be paid by the exporter is without reference to the country of departure and flag of the carrying vessel, nor with exception in favor of the Steamers making regular trips.

4th: That the duty is obligatory in cases of the transhipment of cargo, saving those of vessels entering in distress or other compelling cause.

5th: That the new duty upon the loading of cargo is to be equally collected upon the vessels dispatched by the custom houses of the Island from the first

of July last, though these may have loaded before that date.

6th: That the impost of 25 cents upon all passengers landing in or departing from Cuba in vessels trading with foreign countries is to continue.

I communicate the above by Royal Order for your Knowledge and its effects.

Published by command of the Superior Authorities under date of the 27th. instant for the information of the public.

Havana, 31st. of January, 1879.
Signed= Manuel Alvarez Ossorio.

Cor

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 918.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 7 1889.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Answd Feb. 21, '89.
Sewells's 937

Sale of two boats, compass recovered from wreck of Brig "Eddie Hale", and nett proceeds credited to Government in account for Relief of Seamen.

Dr St Clair:

Report as to
propriety of this proceeding

14 Feb 1889.

Mr Faison:
Please Examine
this - I am of the opinion
that the money belongs
to the owners of the estate

Consular Bureau.

Feb. 15, 1889.

Mr. Rives:

The Consul General is urging the Government relieve destitute American seamen without expense to themselves or to the owners of the vessel. In certain cases ~~the~~ wages are collected & applied, with a view of wages, to the expense of relief, but that is on the idea that the seaman is not destitute when he has wages or ~~the~~ wages due collectible. Our latest instruction to this effect is No. 60, Jan. 9, 1889, to Teneriffe.

If a Consul could apply the proceeds of the sale of these boats to the payment of the relief bills, he could, in cases of the sale of a

Consular Bureau.

188

a vessel, apply the proceeds of the same to defraying the entire expense of getting the crew home. He could make the relief account a lien on the vessel.

The master could have sold these boats & would have been responsible to the owners for the proceeds, and to no one else. The accident of the Consul's possession of the funds gives him no right to hold them. He should be instructed to pay the amount to the ~~Representative of the owners in Cuba~~ parties entitled in the despatch, or to send it to the Dep't for transmission to the owners.

A. D. Mclain
Chief of Bureau

No. 918. U. S. Consulate General
Havana. February 7th 1889.

Hon: G. L. Rives.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch no 902, dated January 12th, in which I reported to the Department the wreck of the American Brig "Addie Hale", the arrival at Arroyos de Mantua of her crew, picked up by the Spanish schooner "Mistad", and thence in the same vessel at this port, and their transportation to New York per steamer "City of Atlanta", sailing on the 5th of January. I have now the honor, to

inform the Department, that the late master of said vessel, P. M. Howes, left in charge of this Consulate General, the two boats and appurtenances, and a compass, to be sold.

After due advertising and obtaining the necessary Custom House intervention, the effects were sold at public auction, and realized a nett proceeds of $14.32 in Spanish gold, equivalent to $13.02, U.S; which amount, I have credited to the Government in my account current for Extra wages and relief of seamen, of the current quarter.

I have since received a letter from Capt: Howes, requesting me to remit the proceeds of the sale to Messrs Chase Leavitt, & Co, of Portland, On the 5th instant, I wrote to

these parties, informing them of the sale, and that, in view of the fact that the Government, through this office, had incurred expenses on account of the crew of said wrecked vessel, to the amount of two hundred dollars, for their passage from Manzua to this port and thence to New York, I had credited to the U.S. Government the said nett proceeds, amounting to £13.02 in my account for Relief of Seamen, and would advise the Department of my action in the premises, should they desire to make any further claim for the said amount.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Corr

File

Ans'd Feb. 16 '89

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1889
RECEIVED.

No 919.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 7th 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Advising transmission of a package addressed to Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co of New York, and containing a bond of the State of New York for $9.000-

Two enclosures.

Desp. from Sec. of State Feb. 14 '89

No 919.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana February 7 1889.

Hon: G.L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a package addressed to Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co, of New York, and containing, as per invoice herewith, one bond of the State of New York, Loan, dated Albany June 3 1873, Canal Department, of the amount of Nine thousand dollars, in the name of José L. Arguelles y Menendez, which was delivered to me by Coli Manuel Arguelles, of the Spanish Army, and which I respectfully request, the

Department will please
forward to its address by
registered mail.

It is distinctly understood
that this Consulate General
assumes no responsibility,
whatever, either of an official
or private character, in respect
to the transmission or delivery
of said package, but that
this method is adopted solely
for the purpose of substan-
tiating the fact, if occasion
should require it, of the trans-
mission as stated.

I am, Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant,
Thomas O. Wilson
Consul General

Enclosures:
1- Package addressed to Messrs
Pinnell Minturn & Co;
2. Invoice, of Bond.

Enclosure No 2
with Despatch 919. Havana Feby 7 1889.

Invoice of One Bond of the State of New York, of the 6 per cent Sinking Fund Loan Canal Department, of the amount of Nine thousand dollars, dated Albany July 31st 1873, and in the name of Jose S. Arguelles y Menendez, forwarded to Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co, of New York through the Department of State: to wit

One Bond, as above, No 75. for	$ 9.000-

Havana Feby 7 1889.

Manuel S. Arguelles

Con

No 920. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 7th 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams.
to the Department of State.

Rec'd
April
19. '89.

Replying to the Department's instruction No. 424, relative to Mr. Seidenberg.

Four enclosures.

Dr St Clair:

It seems to me that Mr Williams ought to have got $40 extra wages for this man under Para. 188. Sub. 4.

He did not collect them.

Ought we not, under Para. 189 to send Leidenberg $40 and charge Williams with it personally?

14 Feb 1889.

No. 920. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 7th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to report as follows in compliance with your instruction No. 424 of the 25th. ultimo in relation to the complaint presented to the Department by Mr. G. Seidenberg, of Hoboken, against alleged unjust treatment while suffering from injuries received in the discharge of his

duties as mate on board the American Schooner "John R. Beigen" in this harbor on the 9th. of October last. The first information had by this Consulate of the case, as appears from the accompanying report of Mr. Springer, the Consular clerk and Vice Consul Genrial, was received some time in October. — When the master came to clear the vessel on the 21st. of the same month for Caibarien, Mr. Springer requested him to render the account of the mate for dieu's of wages with the latter's approval. Accordingly, the master brought the account on the 23d. with the

signature of the mate
signed thereto.— But
the account is in —
english— and not in
Spanish, as Mr. Seiden
berg erroneously states
in his complaint to the
Department; copy of
same being herewith
accompanied. It was
again signed by him
on the 29th. of November,
when Mr. Springer paid
him the balance. I
accompany also copies
of my letter to Dr. Bur-
gess, the attending phy-
sician, dated the 2d.—
and of his reply dated
the 4th. instant. I beg
to state that Mr. Sei-
denberg made no com-
plaint to me. The hos-
pital, (Gaicini) in which
he was cured is one of

2/
3/
4/

the best appointed
in the city, and it
would not have been
difficult for him to
have communicated
with me had he in-
formed the persons
in charge of such desire.
Neither, is it usual
for the Consul General
to visit the sick at the
hospitals, as Mr. Seiden-
berg seems to suppose,
unless required to do
so by special circum-
stances. My impression
hitherto was that this
was a case of yellow
fever, and not of in-
juries received in
the service of the ship.
In conclusion, I have to
say that it appears
from all that I can
learn, that Mr. Seidenberg

received the usual good care dispensed by the Garcini Hospital, the charges for which, were paid by the Consignees here of the vessel.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servt,
Comm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures
_1_ Mr. Springer's report February 4th, 1889.
_2_ Mr. S. Siedenberg's account and receipt November 29th. 1889.
_3_ Copy of Mr. Williams communication to Dr. Burgess.
_4_ Copy of Dr. Burgess statement to Mr. Williams.

Enclosure. No. 1.
With Despatch No. 920.
Havana, February 7th. 1889.
Copy.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 4th. 1889.

Ramon O. Williams Esq.
U. S. Consul General,
Havana.

Sir:

I have the honor to report, that the circumstances attending the discharge in October last, from Schooner "John R. Bergen" of Mr. G. Siedenberg, were to the best of my recollection, as follows: about the —

beginning of October, Capt. W. H. Squiers of said vessel informed me, that his mate had tumbled into a lighter, and hurt his leg, that the doctor had seen him, and the man had been sent to the Garcini Hospital. He also inquired what to do, in case the man was not well enough to go in the vessel, when ready for sea, although he did not wish to be left in the Hospital, but to return to the U.S.

. On the 21st October, Capt. Squiers came to clear the vessel, and as Dr. Burgess, had stated that the man had better remain in the Hospital, the captain

was required to deposit the arrears due him, and I made up his account to that date, in duplicate sheets printing it by the typewriter, and required Captain Squiers to bring me the same with his own and Seidenbergs signatures of approval, before I would deliver up his clearance papers.

Captain Squiers returned on the 23d. with the receipt duly signed, and also a letter, signed by his consignee, guaranteeing the hospital chaiges of the seaman to the amount of $250. gold - whereupon, I gave him his clearance, and other papers. Sthen the man was declared well enough to get about

on crutches and under-
take a passage by
Steamer to New York, the
consignee informed me
that he had received
no funds to defray such
an expense. consequently
a ticket per Steamer
Manhattan was purchased
for him out of the funds
deposited in the Con-
sulate - This was on Nov.
29th. and the boatman
usually employed by
the Consulate, went to
the hospital for him,
and brought him in
a carriage to the office,
several times before the
sailing of the Steamer -
I went down to the car-
riage in which he was
sitting, pen in hand,
and the receipt of
the full amount of his

wages, made also on
the typewriter, by me
at the foot of the account
which he and Captain
Squire's had previously
signed, as stated, and
explained to him, that
the receipt was for full
amount of arrears due
him $21.90, which was
the money left for him
by Capt. Squire's, but
that the price of his
passage would be de
ducted therefrom, $15.
and I took his signature,
and handed him the
balance. He made no
objection or remark,
other than the pain
his leg was causing
him. I ordered the
driver to go at a walk,
and the boatman to
accompany him, and

use the greatest care
in putting him on
board. I also saw
Capt. Stevens, and
bespoke for the man
all possible care and
consideration on board.
Respectfully submitted
Signed = Joseph A. Springer,
Consular clerk

ENCLOSURE No. 2

With DISPATCH No. 920

HAVANA. February 7th, I889.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL, HAVANA, October 23rd, I888

G. SIEDENBERG, Mate,

in account with

Amer: Bark "JOHN R. BERGEN."

Shipped in New york, Sept: I0th, I888 at $40,-per month

Discharged in Havana, October 2Ist,	42 days		$ 56.-
Has received advance,		$ 33.-	
knife - - -	"	I.50	
tobacco, - -	"	.60	$ 35.I0
Balance due - - -			$ 2I.90

The above account is correct.

(Signed) W.H. Squires, Master.

do G. Siedenberg, Mate.

Havana November 29th I888

Received from RAMON O. WILLIAMS, U.S. CONSUL GENERAL at HAVANA, the sum of Twenty one dollars ninety cents, $ 2I.90 being the arrears of wages due me on my discharge from Amer: Schr JOHN R. BERGEN" of New york, W.H . SQuires, Master

(Signed) G. Siedenberg.

Sailed this day for New york per Stmr "MANHATTAN".

Enclosure No. 3.
With Despatch No. 920.
Havana, February 7th 1889.
Copy.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 2, 1889.

Dr. Daniel M. Driggs,
U.S. Sanitary Inspector,
attached to this Consulate General.
Havana.

Sir:

Having been instructed under date of the 22d ultimo to report to the Department of State the facts relating to the transfer of the mate Mr. G. Seidenberg of the American Schooner "John R. Bergen", to a

hospital in this city about the 9th. of October last, because of a broken thigh; and understanding that you had charge of the case as a resident physician. I have to ask you to inform me by letter, if he received the injury in the service of the vessel. Also, if you attended him on board, previous to his transfer to the hospital, with the mention of any other circumstance of note that may have occurred during his stay at the hospital.

If you will call at this office, I will hand you for perusal the statement which Mr. Seidenberg sent to the Department of State.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
signed. Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4
With Despatch No. 920.
Havana, February 7th, 1889.
Copy.

Havana, February 5th 1889.

Ramon O Williams Esq.,
U. S. Consul General,
Havana.

Sir:

Your letter making inquiry as to the injuries received by the mate of the American Schooner "John R. Bergen," G. Seidenberg and his attendance aboard as well as his being transferred to a hospital on shore &c. is received.

In reply I have the honor to state, that it seems, that on the 9th. of last October, said mate while in the discharge of his duty aboard of his vessel, fell or was precipitated from the deck of said vessel, on to a lighter which was laying alongside and into which cargo was being discharged. From the lighter he fell into the water. He was immediately rescued and taken aboard when it was found that he had suffered some injury of one thigh. A physician was at once summoned, and he found that there was a fracture of the lower third of the right femur or thigh bone. Appropriate apparatus

was put on and men
with a comfirtable
Stretcher were called,
and the man was care-
fully carried to the
nedirest private hospi-
tal which was one in the
suburbs of the city. There
he was Kindly and con-
siderately treated, and
fortunately at the end
of the usual time (42 days)
good and firm union of
the ends of the fractured
bone had taken place.

I say fortunately
for the impatience of the
man, the difficulty of
controlling him and his
movements, so that the
ends of the bone might
be Kept in opposition,
were such, that the sur-
geons of the institution
feared that union of

ends of the bone would not be secured, and several times I was requested to reason with the mate and forcibly explain to him, the necessity of his Keeping quiet and helping them if he ever wished to have an useful leg again. He seemed to be very difficult to please, and disposed to find fault with every body and everything.

To entertain him I was in the habit of sending papers &c.

As I have said, union, was by the surgeons, pronounced to be complete at the end of 42 days when he could have gone north (as the vessel had already gone) but he preferred

to remain 10 days longer and then after being in the hospital some fifty odd days he was taken in a carriage to the wharf, and on board a New York steamer by the boatman which your honor usually employs. His reluctance to go evinced a desire to stay in the hospital here much longer than was actually necessary, and demonstrated his satisfaction with the hospital and treatment.

I am,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Signed— Dr. D. H. Burgess

Copy

No. 921 - U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 8th, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1889
RECEIVED.

Copy to D. of Interior
Com. Ins. Mail. Bks. & Stg.
Feb. 18

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.
Inattention to the dead.

One enclosure.

Dr. St Clair:

Copy to Dr
Tichenor of Atlanta,
Ga., for his inf.n.
[Refer generally to previous
correspondence.]

16 Feb 1889.

No. 921. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 5th. 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence regarding controversies over the cemeteries of this city, I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of an order issued on the 24th. ultimo by the General Government of the Island, originated by complaints made of negligence on the part of the

municipal and church Authorities in the burial of the dead. The negligence on the pait of the municipalities in this respect, as well as in others, is attributed by many to the scaricity of municipal funds brought on by the absorption of all the sources of local taxation by the General Government of the Island, in its representation of the Regal Government of Spain. By others, the negligence complained of is laid to the exorbitant dues exacted by the church for the interment of the dead. There are not wanting persons, either, who consider this inattention to the dead, as an economic phenomenon arising from

the impoverishment of the people through the commercial decline of the Island, consequent upon its inability, from oppressive taxation, to compete with its wonted success against other producing countries in the sugar markets of the World.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

James O. Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure:

-1- Slip and translation from the Gaceta de la Habana.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 921
Havana, February 8th, 1889.

GACETA DE LA HABANA.

Martes 29 de Enero de 1889.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

SECRETARIA.

Sanidad.

CIRCULAR.

La inusitada frecuencia con que se reciben en este Gobierno General quejas producidas con motivo de dejar insepultos por más tiempo que el que determinan las Leyes, los cadáveres de personas cuyos medios de subsistencia no han llegado durante su vida, á proporcionar á sus herederos aquellos indispensables recursos necesarios para satisfacer una sepultura cristiana que dé eterno descanso á sus apagados restos; la exposición que dentro de las reglas más elementales de las leyes sanitarias resultaría para los vivos de no inhumar los cadáveres en los plazos que aquéllas determinan, máxime en la próxima época del año, en que la elevada temperatura, propia de esta Isla, precipita la descomposición de los muertos; y el ineludible deber, por último, que impone á este Gobierno General el Real Decreto sobre atribuciones, de 9 de Junio de 1878, obligan al mismo á dictar algunas medidas en consonancia con las disposiciones vigentes sobre Sanidad, Registro Civil y derechos y obligaciones de la Iglesia que, hermanadas discretamente entre sí, pongan fin á negligencias por parte de las Autoridades locales, y á competencias entre éstas y las eclesiásticas, y marquen, finalmente, el camino uniforme que todas deben seguir, cuando se trata de cumplir el último de los tributos que la sociedad y la iglesia deben rendir á los ciudadanos.

En su virtud, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, por acuerdo de esta fecha, se ha servido disponer:

1º Los cadáveres de los pobres, reconocidos como de solemnidad, serán enterrados gratis, como viene ejecutándose hasta ahora.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 921
Havana, February 5th, 1889.

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Martes 29 de Enero de 1889.

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1º Los cadáveres de los pobres, reconocidos como de solemnidad, serán enterrados gratis, como viene ejecutándose hasta ahora.

2º Los de los que no lo sean, ó á los Párrocos no les conste, ó que de cualquier modo pueda dar lugar á controversia sobre el pago de sus derechos á la Iglesia, serán inhumados inmediatamente también, á reserva de percibir después los derechos parroquiales de quien deba abonarlos, garantizando, entre tanto, el pago, el Municipio de la localidad.

3º En los casos en que se tratare del enterramiento de individuos que en vida no fueron considerados como pobres, y sus familiares ó deudos no quisieran abonar los derechos correspondientes, el Párroco procederá, sin pérdida de tiempo, á dar sepultura al cadáver; usando después de las facultades que la Ley le conceda, para su cobro; en cuyas gestiones será ulteriormente auxiliado por las Autoridades locales.

4º Los encargados de los Registros Civiles, deberán cuidar de que la inscripción del fallecimiento y expedición de la licencia para el sepelio, ordenadas en el art. 38 de la Ley del Registro Civil, y 72 del Reglamento para su ejecución, se hagan dentro de las veinticuatro horas, para que nunca, estos formalismos, puedan ser óbice á la inhumación en el plazo marcado por las leyes sanitarias. La carencia de libros—en el improbable caso que esto pudiera acontecer—donde verificar las inscripciones, nunca podrá ser pretesto para la demora de este servicio; pues en la regla 1ª de la Instrucción para el cumplimiento de la Ley, está previsto el caso.

5º Siendo la negacion de sepultura eclesiástica correspondiente á la pena de excomunión menor, aunque ésta, virtualmente no exista, desde que el Papa Pío IX la suprimió en su Constitución Apostólica *Sedis*—la cual, sólo por los Prelados puede ser impuesta, pues el Concilio de Trento modificó, en este punto, los Cánones del Lateranense;—cuidarán las Autoridades Civiles, sin detrimento de los derechos de la Iglesia, que en estos casos se proceda al inmediato sepelio en el lugar que los Ayuntamientos están obligados á tener preparado para Cementerio Civil, según el Decreto de este Gobierno General, de 25 de Febrero de 1888.

6º Para todo lo referente á embalsamamiento, traslación y exhumación de cadáveres, se recuerda el más exacto cumplimiento de las Reales órdenes de 19 de Marzo de 1848; 12 de Mayo de 1849; 3 de Enero de 1851; 31 de Agosto de 1853; 19 de Junio y 16 de Julio de 1867; así como las de 28 de Agosto de 1855 y 16 de Abril de 1856, relativas á funerales de cuerpo presente y depósito de cadáveres.

7º Se encarga eficazmente á las Autoridades gubernativas, judiciales y eclesiásticas, que bajo ningún pretexto pongan obstáculos á las inhumaciones, ni aún en los casos en que éstas tengan que ser objeto de ulteriores reclamaciones, por las causas antedichas, y por el inmediato é inminente peligro que para la salud pública entraña el incumplimiento, en este punto, de las leyes sanitarias.

Finalmente: es la voluntad del Excelentísimo Sr. Gobernador General, y de su orden tengo el honor de comunicar á V....., que se dé á este importante ramo de la Administración pública, aquella preferencia que verdaderamente entraña, y que V..... se sirva, á su vez, recomendarlo á las Autoridades de la provincia del digno mando de V.....; publicando esta circular dos días consecutivos en el Boletín oficial, y dando aviso á este Gobierno General de haberlo verificado.

Dios guarde á V..... muchos años.

Habana, 24 de Enero de 1889.

Enrique Fernández.

Sr. Gobernador Civil de la provincia de .....

Translation

General Government of the Island.

Bureau of Health.

Circular

Owing to the unusual frequency with which

7º Se encarga eficazmente á las Autoridades gubernativas, judiciales y eclesiásticas, que bajo ningún pretexto pongan obstáculos á las inhumaciones, ni aún en los casos en que éstas tengan que ser objeto de ulteriores reclamaciones, por las causas antedichas, y por el inmediato é inminente peligro que para la salud pública entraña el incumplimiento, en este punto, de las leyes sanitarias.

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Enrique Fernández.

Sr. Gobernador Civil de la provincia de .....

Translation

General Government of the Island.

Bureau of Health.

Circular

Owing to the unusual frequency with which

complaints are lodged
with the General Govern-
ment because of the
delay attending the
burial of the dead in
opposition to the require-
ments of the law, brought
on by the fact that the
means left by the de-
ceased have not been
sufficient to allow
their heirs to defray
the expenses of a chris-
tian burial and fn the
giving of an eternal
rest to their lifeless
remains. together with
the risk of danger to
which the living, ac-
cording to the rules of
the most elementary
sanitary laws, are exposed
from not burying the
dead within the term
fixed by said laws; and

especially in view of the approaching Summer season, with its great heat peculiar to this Island, whereby decomposition is hastened, and in obedience to the unavoidable duty imposed upon this Government by the Royal Decree of the 9th. of June, 1878; it is compelled to dictate certain measures in harmony with the rules of the Board of Health, Civil Register, and the rights and obligations of the church, for the enforcement of the law, and for the correction of the negligence displayed by the local Civil Authorities, as well as of the rivalries between these and the Church Authorities, and to mark

out, finally, the course to be uniformly pursued, in the performance of the last tribute that the people and the church can render to the dead.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General, under resolution of this date, has been pleased to order:

1st. That the remains of persons known to have died in distress, be buried gratis as hitherto done.

2d: The remains of those who have not died in distress, or who were not known as such in life to the parish priest, or may in any way give rise to controversy about

the payment of the fees of the church will, also, be immediately buried, under the condition that the parish church dues are to be collected from whosoever it may be the duty to pay them, the Municipal government, meantime, guaranteeing the payment.

3d: In cases arising from persons who in life were not considered poor, and from the refusal of their relations and friends to pay the corresponding dues, the parish priest will proceed without delay, to bury the dead, making use afterwards of his rights before the Courts for the obtainment of payment; in

which efforts he will be assisted by the local authorities.

4th. The Keepers of the Civil Registries, will take care that the inscription of death, and the issue of the license for burial, prescribed in Article 38 of the law creating the Civil Registry and Article 72 of the Regulations for its execution, are done within twenty four hours, to the end that those proceedings may not prevent burial within the term fixed by the Sanitary law. The need of books in the improbable case that this might occur in

which to make the in-
scriptions, must never
be a pretext for delay
in the execution of
this service; since this
is provided for in
Article 1st. of the
Regulations.

5th: In cases of the
refusal of ecclesiasti-
cal burial correspon-
ding to the penalty
of lesser excommuni-
cation, although vir-
tually no longer exis-
ting, having been abol-
ished by the Apostol-
lic Constitution Sedis
of Pope Pius the 9th.,
and which can only
be imposed by the
Prelates, the Council
of Trent having modi-
fied in this point, the

Lateran Canons of ~~Lotran~~ the 4th
Civil Authorities, will
see, without detri-
ment to the rights
of the church, that
burial is immediately
performed in the
places the Municipal
governments are obliged
to set apart for Civil
Cemeteries, in accor-
dance with the decree
of this General Govern-
ment of the 25th. of
February, 1888.

6th: In everything re-
lating to the embal-
ming of the dead,
disinterment and
removal of remains,
the exact fulfillment
of the Royal Order
of the 19th of March,
1848; 12th. of May, 1849;

3d. of January, 1851. 31st. of August, 1853. 19th. of June and 16th of July, 1867; as also those of the 28th. of August, 1855. and 16th of April, 1856, in relation to funerals and the deposit of the dead, are hereby enjoined.

7th: The executive, judicial and ecclesiastical Authorities, are strictly encharged to place no difficulties, under any pretext whatever, in the way of burials, not even in cases where they may be the object of ulterior reclamations — from the causes mentioned, because of the immediate and —

imminent danger to the public health arising from negligence in the execution of the sanitary laws.

Finally, it is the will of His Excellency the Governor General, by whose order I have the honor to inform you, that a preferent attention, such as it truly merits, be given to this important branch of the public service; and that you, in turn, be pleased to recommend it in this view to the Authorities of the province of your worthy command, with the publication of this circular for two days in the Official Bulletin, with advise to

this General Government
of its having been done.
God guard you
many years.
Habana, 24 th. January, 1869.
Signed= Enrique Fernandez

To the Civil Governa of the
province of.....

No. 922. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 13th 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1889
RECEIVED.

Acknd Feb 21 '89

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Order of arrest involving the disembarkation of an american sailor, not charged with offense committed in Spanish territory, upon a request of the Spanish Consul at Key West.

Ten enclosures.

Mr. Moore:

What do you think of this?

GMR

19 Feb 1889.

Mr. Rives:

While the mere fact that a man was shipped as a seaman on an American vessel would not exempt him from arrest in a country whose laws he had violated, yet I can perceive no ground whatever for the arrest of this man and think any Williams' course should be approved. The Spanish officials show no admissible grounds for demanding his disembarkation and claiming to thus arrest him. We cannot acknowledge the pretension of a Spanish Consul in the United States to order the arrest of a seaman on an American vessel in a Spanish port for the purpose of compelling him to appear in a case in our courts, or for an alleged irregularity in the method of his shipment in this country. The whole proceeding is singular and irregular; and Dept awaits further advices with interest

Feb. 19, 1884.

J. Bl.

No. 922. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 13th, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of having received a visit on the 10th. instant from Don Aquiles Solano, the police inspector of vessels of this port, who came to acquaint me with an order, issued to him on the 9th. instant by a deputy of the Chief of Police of this city at the request of

1/2

the Consul of Spain in Key West, for the arrest, involving the disembarkation of a sailor named Miguel Caballo belonging to the crew of the american Schooner "Legal Tender", a vessel trading regularly between the ports of Key West and Havana!

Upon an investigation of the subject, I found the sailor had been regularly shipped on board this Schooner at Key West on the 2d instant, as appears from the crew list subscribed by the master, certified by the Collector of Customs of Key West, and visaed by the same Spanish Consul on the said date of the 2d. instant.

Neither did it
appear from the investi-
gation that the capture
of this sailor was sought
on account of any offense
committed by him in
this country or within
any other under Spanish
jurisdiction. But to the
contrary, from a state-
ment of the master it
appears that he is really
under bond of $1000. to
present himself before
the Court of Key West
on the 1st. of May proxi-
mo for trial on the charge
of Smuggling. Not com-
prehending either how
the authority of the Con-
sul of Spain at Key West,
could extend itself so
much beyond his consu-
lar district as to cause
the Chief of Police of

3/4

Havana to order the
arrest of an american
sailor; and this order
in my judgement, not
appearing at all con-
formable to legal pro-
cedure, or of having
been issued upon any
understanding between
the Secretary of State
of the United States
and the Spanish Minis-
ter at Washington, or
with the knowledge and
consent of the Governm
General of Cuba. I sig-
nified to the Police In-
spector, that I could
not assent to the taking
of the man out of the
vessel. He then withdrew
apparently satisfied
with my reasons. But
a few hours after, I
received an official

communication from the Naval Military Commandant and Captain of the Port, informing me of a statement made to him regarding this Sailor by the said Consul of Spain at Key West, and upon which he founded a request for me to order the disembarkation and delivery to him of this Sailor from on board the "Legal Tender."

I replied to this communication on the following day, the 12th. instant, relating the facts evinced from the examination of the crew list, and informing him of the impossibility for me to order the delivery of the man.

This whole proceeding seemed so queer to me that before sending my answer to the Captain of the Port, I prepared a communication for simultaneous delivery to the Governor General, believing this course would tend to a satisfactory issue. Copies and translations are herewith accompanied.

To the present moment I have received no answer from the Governor General.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
No. 1 Mr Juan Vasquez Spencer to the Police Inspector

of vessels, dated February 9th, 1889.

No. 2 Translation, ditto.

" 3. Marcos Caballo to Mr. Williams, dated February 11th. 1889.

" 4. Translation of the same.

" 5. Captain of the Port to Mr. Williams, dated February 11th. 1889.

" 6 Translation of the same

" 7. Mr. Williams to the Captain of the Port. dated, February 12th, 1889.

" 8 Translation of the same

" 9 Mr Williams to H.E the Governor General dated, February 12th 1889

" 10 Translation of the same.

Enclosure. No. 1.
With Despatch No. 922
Havana, February 13th, 1889.
Copy

Sírvase V. proceder á la captura del patron que fué del vivero "Engracia", Miguel Caballo cuya detencion interesa al Sõr. Consul de España en Cayo Hueso.

Habana, Febrero 9, 1889

P. O.

firmado = Juan Vasquez Spencer

Al Sõr. Celador de Reconocimiento de buques.

Sõr. Don Aquiles Solano,
Inspector de Buques.

Enclosure No. 2.
With Despatch No 922
Havana, February 13th, 1889.
Translation.

Sir:

"You will proceed to make the arrest of Miguel Caballo, former master of the Smack "Engracia", whose detention is requested by the Consul of Spain in Key West.

"Havana, February 9th, 1889

By order,

Signed = Juan Vasquez Spencer

To the Police Inspector of vessels.

Aquiles Solano Esq.,
Inspector of vessels.

Enclosure No 3.
With Despatch No 922
Havana, February 13th, 1889.
Copy.

Sñr. Consul General de los
Estados Unidos de la Habana.

Respetable Señor: Pongo
en su superior conocimiento
que en la mañana de
ayer se presentó abordo
del vivero Americano
"Legal Tender" de mi mando,
el Piloto Inspector de Poli-
cia de puertos, D. Aquiles
Solano, el cual penetró
abordo, despues de haberme
pedido la correspondiente
venia que le otorgué, y
enterado del objeto de
su visita que era el dete-
ner á mi hermano Miguel,

tripulante del buque de mi
mando, debidamente enro-
lado y con la conformidad
y autorizacion del Consul
de España en Cayo Hueso
y cuya detencion le inte-
resaba al expresado Consul
ignorando á titulo de
que, le manifesté al Sñr.
Solano, que me oponia
que sacára de abordo
al tripulante Miguel
Carballo por hallárse
amparado por el pabellon
de los Estados Unidos,
el cual en vista de esta
manifestacion se retiró
cortesmente, dejando la
nave custodiada, sin
duda para aprehender
al referido tripulante
si saltaba á tierra, con
lo que el Señor Solano
demostró un tino especial
en asunto tan delicado,

poniendo de relieve que
conoce la legislacion
internacional y ser
hombre que sabe cumplir
con los deberes que se
le tiene confiado.

Debo esplicar
tambien, que el movil
de la detencion de mi
hermano Miguel Caballo,
que interesa al Sor. Consul
de España en Cayo Hueso,
es estraña á su jurisdic-
cion, pues á mi hermano
se le sigue causa en la
Corte de Cayo Hueso,
por supuesto alijo y en
cuya causa ha prestado
una fianza de 1000 pesos,
debiendo presentarse
á dicha Corte, el dia
primero del mes de Mayo
próximo y sino lo verifi-
ca perderá dicha fianza.

Es cuanto tengo el

honor de poner en su
conocimiento, para lo que
tenga á bien resolver.

De V. S. S.

Q. B. S. M.

firmado = Marcos Caballo

Havana, Febrero 11, 1889.

Enclosure No. 4.
With Despatch No. 922.
Havana, February 13th, 1889
Translation

To the Consul General of the United States.
Havana.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that the police inspector of vessels, Don Aquiles Solano, presented himself yesterday on board the American Smack "Legal Tender," under my command. After requesting and obtaining my permission to come on board, he informed me that the object of his visit was to arrest my brother Miguel, one

of the crew duly enrolled
with the consent (sic)
and authority, of the
Spanish Consul in Key
West, at whose request,
and without my knowing
why, the arrest was
sought. I replied to the
inspector that I could
not consent to the taking
the sailor Miguel Caibd-
llo out of the vessel -
because he was under the
protection of the American
flag, upon which he po-
litely withdrew, with
the intention, doubtless,
of arresting him if he
went on shore, the -
inspector showing therein
especial good judgement,
and knowledge of the
international law ruling
in such delicate cases,
as well as discernment

in the fulfillment of the duties confided to his execution.

I have to explain also, that the plea given by the Spanish Consul in Key West for the arrest of my brother Miguel Carballo, is one that is entirely beyond his jurisdiction.— Besides my brother is under bonds of $1000. to appear for trial on the 1st of next May before the court of Key West, under indictment for smuggling, and if he does not appear on said day his bond will be forfeited.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very resp.y, Your Obt. Servt.
Signed= Marcos Carballo.
Havana, February 11th. 1889.

Enclosure No 5.
With Despatch No 922
Havana, February 13th, 1889
Copy.

Comandancia Militar de
Marina y Capitanía
del Puerto de la Habana.

El Cónsul de España en Cayo Hueso en carta oficial 8ª del actual me dice entre otras cosas lo siguiente:

"Tengo el honor de informar á V.S que segun mis noticias el patron Miguel Carballo que despues de ser responsable de la multa de $1900. impuesta por esta Aduana al vivero español "Engracia" desertó dicho buque en este

puerto, se halla actual-
mente en esa capital. —
debo advertir á V.S. que
dicho individuo ni ha
visado su pasaporte ó
cedula ni ha obtenido
permiso de embarque de
este Consulado, lo cual
implica una nueva in-
fraccion de las leyes
vigentes.

Y con noticias con-
fidenciales, de que el
citado individuo se en-
cuentra abordo del vivero
americano "Legal Tender"
surto en este puerto, ruego
á V.S. se sirva ordenar
su desembarco y ponerlo á
mi disposicion."

Dios guarde á V.S.
muchos años.

Habana 11 de Febrero 1869.
firmado=José Mª de Arcos

Sor. Consul General de
los Estados Unidos de
America en esta plaza.

Enclosure No 6
With Despatch No 922
Havana, February 13th, 1889
Translation

Military Naval
Commandancy of the
Port of Havana.

To the Consul General
of the United States,
Present.

Sir:

The Consul of Spain in Key West, in an official letter dated the 8th. instant, among other things reports to me as follows:

"I have the honor

to advise you that according to my information, Miguel Caballo, who besides being responsible for the fine of $1900. imposed by the Custom House of this city upon the Spanish Smack "Engracia", deserted from that vessel ① in this port, and is now in Havana ② I must also inform you that he has not visaed his ③ passport, nor has he obtained a shipping permit from this consulate which implies another infraction of the laws." And having confidential information to the effect that the said individual is on board the american Smack "Legal Tender",

now anchored in this
port, I beg you to order
his disembarkation and
delivery to me.

God guard you
many years.

Habana, February 11th 1869.

Signed = José Md. de Aldas.

Enclosure No. 7
With Despatch No. 922
Havana February 13th, 1889.
Copy.

Señor Don José Ma. de Steras,
Capitan de Puerto.

Tengo el honor
de acusar recibo del
atento oficio de V.S. de
fecha del 11 del presente
en el que me participa
de la queja del Señor
Consul de España en
Cayo Hueso contra Miguel
Caballo tripulante de
la goleta americana
"Legal Tender", sirviendo-
se V.S. á la vez solicite
en vista de la esposicion
del citado Señor Consul
de España ordene yo

el desembarque y entrega
á V.S. de dicho marinero.

En contestacion,
debo manifestar á V.S.
que del examen hecho
por mi de este asunto
resulta que dicho ma-
rinero ha sido enrolado
en debida forma abordo
de la citada goleta
americana segun consta
del rol depositado en
este Consulado General,
y visado del propio puño
y letra del mismo Sñr.
Consul de España en
Cayo Hueso. Por lo
tanto, y á reserva de
poner este asunto en
conocimiento de la Su-
perior Autoridad de
la Isla y en el de mi
Gobierno, tengo que
manifestar respetuosamente

á V.S. que yo no puedo
ordenar el desembarco
y entrega á V.S. del
citado marinero de
la goleta americana
"Legal Tender"

Dios guarde á
V.S. muchos años.

Habana, Febrero 12, 1889.

firmado — Ramon C. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure No 8
With Despatch No 922
Havana, February 13th 1889
Translation.

Jose Mª de Heras Esq.
Captain of
the Port,
Present.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your attentive official communication of the 11th. instant, informing me of the complaint of the Consul of Spain in Key West against the Sailor Miguel Caballo, one of the crew of the american schooner "Legal Tender", and in which you have also asked me.

in view of the exposition
of the Consul of Spain
to order the disembarka-
tion and delivery to
you of the said Sailor.

In reply I have
to inform you that from
the examination made
by me of this affair,
I find that this Sailor
was enlisted in due form
on board of the said
american schooner, as
appears from the crew
list deposited in this
Consulate General, and
visaed in the hand-
writing of the Consul
of Spain in Key West.

Therefore, and
with the intention of
communicating this affair
to the Knowledge of the

Superior Authority of
the Island and of
my own Government,
I have to inform you
respectfully that I
cannot order the dis-
embarkation and de-
livery to you of the
said Sailor belonging
to the american Schoo-
ner "Legal Tender".

God guard you many
years.

Havana, February 12th, 1869.

Signed= Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure. No. 9
With Despatch. No 922
Havana, February 13th, 1889.
Copy.

Excmo. Señor Gobernador
General de esta Isla.

Excelencia:

Debido al hecho de haberme pedido por oficio con fecha 11 del presente el Señor Comandante Militar de Marina y Capitan del Puerto á instancias del Señor Consul de España en Cayo Hueso el desembarco y entrega de un marinero de la goleta americana "Legal Tender," he creido

conveniente en vista de
tan raro procedimiento
poner en conocimiento
de la Superior Autori-
dad de V. E las circun-
stancias del caso.

El marinero en cuestion,
cuyo arresto el Señor Con-
sul de España ha pedido
directamente al Señor Ca-
pitan del Puerto como
asimismo al Señor Coronel
Jefe de Policia, de esta
plaza, segun examen
hecho por mi, fue de-
bidamente enrolado
como tripulante abordo
de la goleta america-
na "Legal Tender" el dia
2 del presente mes en
el puerto de Cayo Hueso,
segun consta en el rol
suscrito por el Capitan
y certificado por el

Señor Administrador
de aquella aduana,
y visado de su propio
puño y letra por el
mismo Señor Consul
con el sello del Consu-
lado de España de
aquella plaza.

Al pedir el Señor
Consul de España en Cayo
Hueso á las autorida-
des locales de este puerto
el arresto de este tripu-
lante de un barco ame-
ricano no ha procedido,
al parecer, con la venia
de V. E. Y no compren-
diendo yo como un
consul estrangero puede
impartir ordenes para
actos de la mencionada
clase fuera de su juris-
diccion consular, y aun
menos tratandose de un

barco que no es de su
nacion, tengo por lo
tanto, y en vista de los
hechos que llevo espuestos,
rogar á V.E con el mayor
respeto se sirva disponer
dejar sin efecto el arresto
pedido por el Señor
Capitan del Puerto á
instancias del citado
Señor Consul de España
del marinero de la
goleta americana "Legal
Tender" surta en la actua-
lidad en este Puerto.

Dios guarde á V.E
muchos años.

Habana, Febrero 12, 1889.

firmado=Ramon O'Williams.
Consul General.

Enclosure No 10
With Despatch No 922
Havana, February 13th, 1869.
Translation

To His Excellency the
Governor General of the
Island.

Excellency:

Owing to the
fact of having been re-
quested in an official
communication of the
11th. instant by the Na-
val Militar Commandant and Captain of
the Port at the instance
of the Consul of Spain
in Key West to order
the disembarkation

and delivery of a Sailor belonging to the crew of the american Schooner "Legal Tender", I have believed it proper in view of such a case proceeding to communicate for the Knowledge of your Superior Authority the circumstances of the case:

The Sailor in question, whose arrest the Consul of Spain has asked directly of the Captain of the Port, as also of the Chief of Police of this city, according to the examination made by me, was duly enlisted on board the american Schooner "Legal Tender" in Key West on the 2d. instant, as appears—

from the crew list subscribed by the master, and certified by the collector of that port, and visaed in the handwriting of the same consul with the seal of the Consulate of Spain in that city.

The Consul of Spain in Key West on requesting the arrest of this sailor by the local authorities of this port, seems to have proceeded without the knowledge of Your Excellency. And not understanding how a foreign consul can issue orders of the kind mentioned beyond his consular jurisdiction; and much less when treating of vessels not of his nation; I have

therefore, and in view
of the facts I have
mentioned, to ask
Your Excellency with
the greatest respect
to be pleased to order
that the arrest asked
by the Captain of the
Port at the instance
of the said Consul of
Spain, be not executed
against the sailor of the
American Schooner
"Legal Tender," now an-
chored in this port.

God guard Your Excellen-
cy many years.

Havana, February 12th 1889.

Signed= Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

File

No. 923. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 15th 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Acknowledging receipt and answering Department's instruction numbe 424

Acks to C.G. Mch 11/89 D.J.C.

Williams Jr. Sqr. Jr.
Resigns
26 Feb 1889.

No. 923. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 15th 1889.

Honorable George L Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instruction number ~~427~~ 426 with enclosures in relation to the complaint of the Secretary of the National Board of Marine Under writers at New York, against Mr. Antonio Someillan, Vice Commercial Agent at Sagua la Grande, in which the desire is expressed by the Department to know my

opinion as to the justness of the complaint.

In reply I beg to state that I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Somerlad. I understand that he is the father-in-law of Mr. Melden, who is now a widower. But the first information received by me upon the subject of this complaint is that conveyed in your instruction.

Therefore, I regret to say that I am unable at present to express an opinion upon the subject.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1889
RECEIVED

No 924.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana. February 16, 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Receipt of Circular dated
Feby 14

No. 924.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana. February 16, 1889.

Hon: G. L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department circular dated February 4th, regarding the printing, on differently colored paper, of the several prescribed forms used of declarations to invoices.

There is still quite a supply of the blanks used for invoices and declarations thereto, in this office, and in hands of several of the shippers, but as soon as exhausted, the instructions of the said circular, will be observed.

I am, Sir,

Very

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
Hamm C. Williams
Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Havana

Feby 18 1889

Hon Secretary of State, Received 3.58 P.M.

Washington D.C.

Desp. No. 23

I have just received a note from the Governor General advising me that being informed Cirilo Pouble is comprehended in the recent royal decree of pardon, He has ordered by telegraph to the Fort that he be at once put at liberty.

Williams,
Consul General.

Mr Moore

copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 28 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 925 U. S. Consulate General
Havana, 18th. February 1889.

acnd Mar 2 '89.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Order of arrest involving the disembarkation of an american Sailor, not charged with offense committed in Spanish territory, upon a request of the Spanish Consul at Key West.

Mr. Rives:

I think we may ack.
thy the Dept is glad to
learn that the proceeding in question
was abandoned, since it was
deemed by us to be entirely ir-
regular and inadmissible, as
✓ stated in Mr. ... of the
ultimo.

March 1, 1889.

2 Mar 1889

No. 925 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 18th, 1879.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch Number 922, of the 13th. instant, I beg to inform you that I have not received any answer to my communication addressed to the Governor General on the 12th. instant relating to the american sailor on board the american schooner "Legal Tender." Permission,

however, was granted to the vessel to leave on the 13th. instant with the sailor on board.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Havana, Feb. 19, 1889.

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company fo
he conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following messa
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORV

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
63	Ny	gt	Gk	27 Havana Cent

Received at Washn DC Feb 19 1889.

To Honorable Secretary of State
Washington

Aes 2/ Feb 21

Pauble is liberated and at this
moment is visiting this office

Ramon O Williams
Consul General

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

No 926.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 19 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting returns and accounts for 2d quarter of fiscal year 1888-89, of this Consulate General

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8. Enclosures

No. 926.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 19 1889.

Hon: G. L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as per list of enclosures, the returns and accounts of this Consulate General, for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1888-89; the quarter ending December 31st 1888. 1/8

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt servant,
Ramn O. Williams
Consul General.

No 1; list of dispatches to the Department, during 1888;

No 2; list of persons employed in the Consulate General;
" 3; arrivals and departures of american vessels, during the quarter.
" 4. summary of business;
" 5; notarial fees, for quarter
" 6; salary account of cler, Joseph A. Springer. Cons: Clk;
" 7; account for Extra clerk hire;
" 8; account for Rent and miscellaneous expenses.

Aft
T. M.

Enclosure No. 1 926
With Dispatch No ~~296~~
Havana - February 19 1889.

Return
of the numbers and dates of
Dispatches to the Department
from Havana, during 1888.

No. 743 ____ January 4
Property of Mr John
Nolan. ____

No. 744 ____ January 12
Report upon the
complaint of Mr. A. St.
Taylor, a citizen of the
United States, dated
January 3d 1888. ____

No. 745. ____ January 19
Estate of John
Nolan. ____

No. 746 ____ January 27

Refusal of application to furnish statement to newspapers in regard to sensational reports about Cuba. ____

No. 747 ____ January 28

Transmitting package addressed to Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & Co, New York. ____

No. 748 ____ January 28

Report in answer to instruction No. 324 upon the complaint of the Mayor of Key West, Florida. ____

No. 749 ____ January 30

Return of letter addressed to Mr. Bayard by mistake at Havana.

No. 150 ——— February 3
Complaint of the
Mayor of Key West,
reported upon in despatch
No. 148 of 28th ultimo. ———

No. 151 ——— February 4
Reporting the
wreck of the American
Schooner "Jessie Bishop"
of New York, and the
relief afforded to her
crew. ———

No. 152 ——— February 4
Request for two
copies of the President's
last message, and a
copy of the Diplomatic
correspondence for 1887. ——

No. 153 ——— February 6
Claim of Mr. James
M. Churchill. ———

No. 754 ____ February 8
Receipt of circular dated January 24 1888. ____

No. 755 ____ February 16
Excess of tonnage dues collected from the American Steamer "Jeanie," reported in dispatch number 738 of December 14th, 1887. ____

No. 756 ____ February 17
Estate of John C. Nolan. ____

No. 757 ____ February 18
Reporting the recognition of Mr. Henry G. Pitzer, as Commercial Agent of the United States at Baracoa, by the Spanish Government. ____

No. 758 ____ February 20
Case of Mr. Charles
A. Poujaud. ____

No. 759 ____ February 23
Complaint of
Francisco Pinto, a natu-
ralized citizen of the
United States, against
ill treatment by the
police of Havana. ____

No. 760 ____ February 24
Cigars price list
of Havana. ____

No. 761 ____ February 24
Report, in obedience
to the Department's in-
structions numbers 309
and 310 of the 5th and
22nd of October, 1887, upon
the alleged irregular
proceedings of Doctor
Daniel M. Burgess, —

Sanitary Inspector at Havana.

No. 762 ——— March 2

Claim of Mr. Francisco de los Reyes Guzman, a naturalized citizen of the United States, against the City Government of Havana, which he forwarded through this office.—

No. 763. ——— March 2

Complaint of Francisco Prieto, a naturalized citizen of the United States, reported in despatch number 759 of February 25th ultimo.—

No. 764 ——— March 3

Complaint of Mr. Oscar Garcia Lavin, a naturalized citizen

of the United States.—

No. 765 ——— March 3

Reporting the incident of a power of attorney presented and signed by a man calling himself Enrique Balanzà, who has hitherto been known to this office as E. B. Munoz.—

No. 766 ——— March 6

Reporting the receipt of instructions numbered from 323 to 332, inclusive. ———

No. 767. ——— March 14

Excess of pilotage dues collected from the American Schooner "Luis G. Rabel" at the port of Sagua la Grande in January last, and

afterwards returned by the Captain of said Port.

No. 768 March 21

Report, in reply to the Department's instruction No. 328 dated January 26th, relative to import duties levied by the Customs authorities at this port under the 4th column of the cuban tariff instead of under the 3d column thereof, upon a shipment of Venezuelan coffee made by Messrs Calixto Lopez & Co of New York, on board the American Steamer "Saratoga" in October of the year 1884 for Havana.

No. 769 _____ March 24

Forwarding to the Secretary of the Treasury, 50 copies of the Havana cigar prices current.—

No. 770 _____ March 31

Exorbitant charges collected at the port of Cienfuegos for the translation of manifests of American vessels.

No. 771 _____ March 31

Acknowledging receipt of Circular dated March 23d 1888, and copy of revised Consular Regulations of 1888.

No. 772 _____ April 5

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's instruction

No. 341, dated March 30th
ulto. _____

No. 343 _____ April 5
acknowledging
receipt of the Depart-
ment's circular dated
the 26th ultimo, fixing
the charge for passports
at one dollar. _____

No. 344 _____ April 12
Complaint of
Mr. George W Hyatt,
a citizen of the United
States, in consequence
of threats against the
personal security of
his family. _____

No. 345 _____ April 12
The capture by
brigands of Colonel
Lidlinder of the Ma-
canras volunteers, and
his ransom by friends.

No. 776 _____ April 18

Transmitting proclamation issued by the Governor General of Cuba under date of the 16th instant, declaring the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara in a state of war for certain specified purposes. _____

No. 777 _____ April 19

Transmitting the slip and translation of a circular issued in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of the Governor General's Proclamation of the 16th instant against brigandage. _____

No. 778 _____ April 21
Estate of John
Nolan. _____

No. 779. _____ April 23
Receipt of instruc
tions from Nos. 333 to 343.

No. 780 _____ April 24
Acknowledging
receipt of the Depart-
ment's circular dated
January 25th ultimo,
concerning the con-
struction of new lines
of railroads. _____

No. 781 _____ May 2
Trial of Mr. Charles
A. Poupard _____

No. 782 _____ May 2
Acknowledging
receipt of the Depart-
ment's instruction No.

345 in reference to certain indignities said to have been offered to Baptist Missions in Cuba.

No. 783. May 2
Mission of Major George M. Steinberg to Cuba.

No. 784 May 3
Trial of Mr. Cirilo Poublo.

No. 785 May 12
Reporting the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Leopoldo Zaiza-goitia y Baion, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

No. 786 May 17
Seaman Thomas Byrnes of the American Bark "Thomas Brooks" left

sick in the hospital at Guantanamo.

Transmitting correspondence upon the subject between Mr. Reimi and the writer.

No. 187 May 19

Case of Mr. Leopold Zaiiagoitia y Baron.

No. 188 May 22

Confirming telegram of the 21st. inst, in reference to the release of Mr. Leopold Zaiiagoitia from prison.

No. 189 May 24

Transmitting account for amount paid to Pablo Desvimne for his opinion and synopsis.

of the Public case, and advising draft.

No. 790 May 24
Transmitting package of bonds addressed to Messrs L. Raimony's nephews & Co, New York.

No. 791 May 25
Transmitting the memorial of Messrs. Van De Water and Company, asking for the interposition of the good offices of the Department of State in their favor.

No. 792 May 26
Confirming his telegram to the Department of this date.

No. 793 _____ May 28
Transmitting returns and accounts for 4' quarter. _____

No. 794 _____ May 28
Reporting receipt of instructions. _____

No. 795 _____ May 28
Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction number 348 in reference to the mission of Major George M. Sternberg to Cuba. _____

No. 796 _____ May 29
Report upon the Consular agencies at Jibara, Nuevitas and Santa Cruz. _____

No. 797. _____ May 30

Mail service between the United States and Cuba.

No. 798 June 2
Requesting copies of International Law Digest and Diplomatic Correspondence.

No. 799 June 2
Requisition for two flags.

No. 800 June 7
Transmitting a slip and translation of an article published in "El Popular" of Havana on the 4th instant, upon the subject of annexation.

No. 801 June 7
Nomination of Mr. William Voight as

Consular Agent of the United States at Santa Cruz. _____

No. 802 _____ June 8

Excess of tonnage dues collected of the master of the American Steamer "Jeanie" by the Custom House of Cárdenas. _____

No. 803 _____ June 9

Acknowledging receipt of instruction number 355 in reference to the case of the Schooner "Mary Lord," occurred at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

No. 804 _____ June 9

Transmitting slips and translations of two articles published in the "Faro" of Havana

on the 6th and 8th instant, upon the subject of annexation.

No. 805 — June 13

Acknowledging receipt of instruction number 357 and returning the memorial of Messrs Van De Water and Company.

No. 806 — June 16

Transmitting a slip and translation of an article published in the "Popular" of Havana, June 13th 1888, on the subject of the annexation of this Island to the United States.

No. 807. — June 18

Reporting the receipt of two flags.

No. 808. June 22

Transmitting a slip and translation of an article published in the Tardi of Havana June 18th, 1888, and an extract from the writer's despatch No. 1106 dated February 23d, 1882, upon the subject of the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

No. 809 June 23

Transmitting returns and accounts of 1st quarter of 1888.

No. 810 June 23

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's circulars dated the 11th instant in relation to Mr. Butler Douglas Foster, of South Carolina.

No. 811 _____ June 26.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 362 of the 18th instant, in reference to annoyances alleged to have been thrown in the way of the Southern Baptist Missions in Cuba.____

No. 812 _____ July 6

Report upon certain alleged annoyances and indignities offered to the Baptist Missions in Cuba, in obedience to the Department's instructions numbers 345 and 362, respectively dated the 23d of April and the 13th of June of the present year.____

No. 813 _____ July 7

Transmitting the slip

and translation of a Proclamation issued by the Governor General of Cuba on the 3d instant.

No. 814 July 7

Reporting the temporary recognition by the Governor General of Cuba, of Mr. William Wright as Consular Agent of the United States at Santa Cruz.

No. 815 July 9

Request of the Intendant General of the Treasury of Cuba for information from this Consulate General regarding shipments of tobacco from this port to that of New York, since the 1st. of January of the present year.

No. 816 _____ July 9

Requesting that a correction be made in despatch No. 812 of the 6th. instant. _____

No. 817 _____ July 10

Trial of Mr. Cirilo Ponble. _____

No. 818 _____ July 11

Transmitting post office receipt for package sent to U. S. Consul by registered mail. _____

No. 819. _____ July 14

Transmitting for consideration and reply, the copy of a letter received from Mr. J. F. Tichenor, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the South Baptist Church,

dated at Atlanta, Georgia, July 10th, 1888.

No. 820 _____ July 16

The Baptist Mission in Cuba. _____

Transmitting the copy of a communication dated the 13th. instant, addressed to the Consul of the United States at Matanzas by the Governor of the Province of the same name. _____

No. 821 _____ July 19

Soliciting a leave of absence. ___

No. 822 _____ July 26

The Baptist Missions in Cuba. _____

Acknowledging receipt

of the Department's
instruction No. 363
of the 18th. instant.

No. 823 _____ July 31

General acknowledgement of instructions from numbers 353 to 366, inclusive. _____

No. 824 _____ August 3

Transmitting the copy of a letter from Mr. Cirilo Pouble dated the 28th of July ultimo, requesting the authentication of his signature by this Consulate General to a power of attorney for the reclamation of damages through the United States Government from the Government of Spain. _____

No. 825 _____ August 7

The Baptist Mis-
sions in Cuba. _____

_____

Report upon an alleged
riot, said to have taken
place on the night
of the 1st of July ul-
timo in front of the
catholic church in the
neighboring village
of Las Puentes. _____

No. 826 _____ August 10

Excessive tonnage
dues exacted from the
American Steamer "Jeanie"
at the port of Cardenas.

No. 827 _____ August 11

Transmitting the
copy of a protest
entered at this office
on the 7th instant by
Mr Joaquin J Franke,

a citizen of the United States, together with copy of his letter of this date requesting that the same be forwarded to the Department.

No. 828 August 15
Receipt of instructions from 367 to 372, inclusive.

No. 829 August 18
Recognition of Mr. José Tui as Vice Commercial Agent of the United States at Baiacod by the Government of Spain.

No. 830 August 23
Excessive tonnage dues collected from the American Steamer

"Jeanie" at the port of Cardenas. _____

No. 831 _____ August 24
asking for a copy of the International Law Digest by Wharton.

No. 832 _____ August 24
Reporting the receipt of the Department's instruction number 373 in relation to the case of Mr. Cirilo Poublo. _____

No. 833 _____ August 25
asking for Army and Navy Registers.

No. 834 _____ August 27
Transmitting returns and accounts for 4th quarter of fiscal year; and of the agencies.

of Gibara and Nuevitas
for the fiscal year.—

No. 835 ——— August 30
Excess of tonnage
dues collected from
the American Steamer
"Jennie" at Cárdenas.

No. 836 ——— August 31
Case of M. Cirilo
Double. ———

No. 837 ——— September 6
Acknowledging
receipt of Department's
circular dated August
20th. 1888. ———

No. 838 ——— September 6
Acknowledging
receipt of the Depart-
ment's circular of the
24th of August 1888.—

———

No. 839 ____ September 8

Replying to instruction No. 374 relative to the complaints against the alleged purpose of the local authorities to close the Baptist Cemetery of Havana. ____

No. 840 ____ September 13

Return of tonnage dues upon the American Steamer "Jeanie." ____

No. 841 ____ September 14

Order given by the Intendant General of Finance for return of excess of tonnage dues collected from American Steamer "Jeanie."

No. 842 ____ September 19

Cuban Finances.

No. 843 ——— September 20.
Reporting having opened pouch by cutting strap. ———

No. 844 ——— September 21
Transportation from Sagua to this port, and thence to New York, of wrecked crew of Brig "C. S. Packard." ———

No. 845 ——— September 21
Complaint presented by the Rev. A. J. Diaz, to the Cerro District Court of Havana, against the Alcalde of Marianao. ———

No. 846 ——— September 22
Havana strike.

No. 847 ——— September 22
Visit to Cuba of

Mr. Everett Hayden
of the Hydrographic
Office of the Navy
Department.

No. 848 — September 26
Alleged revit-
gage of $2700, upon
the estate of John
Nolan, deceased.

No. 849 — September 26
Loss of Bark
"Ocean Pearl" of Port-
land, on 5th instant,
near Cape "San anto-
nio. crew saved and
sent to Havana, ar-
riving on the 24th Sep-
tember, in time to be fur-
nished transportation
to New York, per Span-
ish steamer "Mexico."

No. 850 — September 26

asking authority to purchase a type-writer. _____

No. 851 _____ October 3

Complaint presented by the Rev. A. J. Diaz, to the Cerro District Court of Havana, against the alcalde of Marianao. and visit to the Civil Governor. _____

No. 852 _____ October 3

Fine of $500. imposed at Nuevitas on the American Brig "Manson" from Mayaguez, P. R. for not presenting Manifest visaed by Custom House at port of departure. _____

No. 853 _____ October 6

Complaint of the Rev. A. J. Diaz, to the Cayo District Court of Stawand. _____

No. 854 ____ October 10
Receipt of Circular dated September 28th. 1888. _____

No. 855 _____ October 10
Advising the transhipment of cigars, from Tampa and Key West, by way of this port to New York. ____

No. 856 _____ October 10
Case of Steamer Jeanie. _____
Advising that the amount of $5 72, collected in October last year, in excess of tonnage dues, had been

returned to the con-
signees at Cardenas,
on the 9th. instant.

No. 857 ——— October 11
Havana Baptist
Mission. ———

No. 858 ——— October 12
Property of John
Nolan. Enclosing bill
for repairs on the four
small houses. ———

No. 859 ——— October 15
Foiwarding copy
of certificate given to
Rev. A. J. Diaz, to his
appointment of Mis-
sionary and General
Superintendent of the
Baptist Mission in Cuba.

No. 860 ——— October 15
General acknowledge-
ment

of instructions Numbers
374 to 386. _____

No. 861 ____ October 16
Requesting that
the words "objection"
in Despatch No. 856,
may be struck out, and
the word "question" sub-
stituted therefor. _____

No. 862 ____ October 17
Rescindment of
fine of $500 on the
American Brig "Manson"
at Nuevitas, reported
in my despatch No. 852,
of the 3d instant. _____

No. 863 ____ October 19
Claim of
$34.318.42 for alleged
unpaid tonnage dues
by the American Stea-
mers "Santiago" and Cien-

fuegos belonging to the "Ward" line of New York.

No. 864 ——— October 20

Claim of $34.318.42

for alleged unpaid tonnage dues by the American Steamers "Santiago" and "Cienfuegos" belonging to the "Ward" line of New York. ———

No. 865 ——— October 23

Respecting memorial of Messrs John Van-De-Water & Co. transmitted in my despatch No. 805, June 13, 1888. ———

No. 866 ——— October 25

Petition for pardon of Mr. Cirilo Poble favourably reported upon and recommended to the clemency of H. M.

the Queen Regent by the subordinate and superior Insular Authorities.

No. 867 October 26
Confirming telegram of to day regarding Pouble's memorial for pardon.

No. 868 October 30
Request for stay of proceedings respecting tonnage dues against the Ward line Steamers at Cienfuegos.

No. 869 October 30
Petition for pardon of Cirilo Pouble.

No. 870. October 31
Respecting delay in the transmission

of Department's in-
struction No. 80, to
U.S. Consul at San-
tiago de Cuba.

No. 871 November 6
Death of Mr. Louis
V. Schmidt, a clerk in
this Consulate General.

No. 872 November 6
asking infor-
mation regarding
Francisco Calá, who
styles himself General
Superintendent of the
Spanish Reformed Church
in Cuba, and honorary
chaplain of the 3d Regi-
ment of Washington.

No. 873 November 8
asking for several
printed copies of the
present extradition

treaty between the United States and Spain. _____

No. 874 _____ November 10
Reporting request of the Central Collector of Custom Houses of the Island of Cuba to furnish certain information by this office.

No. 875 _____ November 15
General acknowledgement of instructions numbers 388 to 399 inclusive. _____

No. 876 _____ November 19
Economic condition of Cuba. _____

No. 877 _____ November 21
Economic condition of Cuba. Tax -

upon the local consumption of the articles of food, drink and fuel.

No. 878 ____ November 23
Economic condition of Cuba. ____

No. 879 ____ November 24
Economic condition of Cuba. ____

No. 880 ____ November 26
Transmitting a compiled Schedule of the Cuban tariff.—

No. 881 ____ November 27
Requesting a copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S for the fiscal year ending 30th. June, 1887.—

No. 882 ____ November 28

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 403 and 404, of the 22d instant, regarding tonnage dues.

No. 883 November 30
Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 884 December 1
Transmitting returns and accounts for 1st quarter of fiscal year 1888-89. of this Consulate General, and of Agencies at Gibara and Nuevitas.

No. 885 December 1
Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 886 December 6

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 887 ____ December 6
Advising transmission of a package addressed to Messrs Maitland Phelps & Co, New York containing $5000. U. S. bonds. ____

No. 888 ____ December 6
Remonstrance against the duplicated collection of loading tonnage dues at Caibarien on a cargo of sugar belonging to Messrs F. O. Nathiessen & Sieechers of New York. ____

No. 889 ____ December 8
acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 406 of the 1st. instant.

No. 890 ___ December 12

Refering to a leave of absence granted on 26th. July last.

No. 891 _____ December 13

Claim of $34.318.42/100 for alleged balances of unpaid tonnage dues by the American Steamers "Santiago" and "Cienfuegos" belonging to the Ward line of New York. _____

No. 892 _____ December 19

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 404, and reporting upon the complaint of the master of the American Schooner "Mary Lord" against the collection (1) of tonnage

and (2) dredging dues, collected at the port of Mayaguez, Porto Rico. _____

No. 893 _____ December 20
Requesting that one ship's Daily Journal for the use of this office be forwarded without delay.

No. 894 _____ December 21
General acknowledgement of instructions numbers 400 to 412, inclusive. _____

No. 895 _____ December 24
Reporting the receipt of reply of the Governor General, in the case of the charging of double loading tonnage dues by the Collector of Caibarien. _____

No. 896 ____ December 27
Forwarding a package addressed to James M. Lawton, Esq, to be forwarded to him. _____

No. 897 ____ December 28.
Reporting the communication of the Department's instruction No. 412 to Mr. Pouble.

No. 898 ____ December 29
Case of Mr. Charles A. Poujaud. _____

_____

Havana, December 31st 1888.
James O. Williams
Consul General

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate General at Havana,

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE.
Ramon O. Williams	Havana	United States	Consul Gen.	July 4/84	
Joseph A. Springer	"	"	Consular Clerk and Vice Consul Gene	Jany 8/70	
Adolfo Sanchez Dolz	"	"	Clerk	Nov 8/88	
Eloy Martinez	"	"	do	Aug 26/84	

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 31 1888
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the calendar year in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

(Form No. 123.)

U. S. CONSULATE
General
AT
Havana

Cuba

NAMES OF PERSONS
EMPLOYED.

Enclosure No. 2

In despatch No. 926.
Feby 19/89

Cor

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, February 20 1889.

Ans 2 Feb. 27

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1889
RECEIVED.

Hon.
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

I am pleased to inform you that His Excellency, Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and suite, arrived here without mishaps, by the Stm "Olivette" on Wednesday, the 30th January. Within a few hours after arrival, he sent me your introductory letter, and cards; and at once, accompanied by Mr. Springer, the Vice Consul General, I called upon him at the Chinese Consulate General. Our interview was most cordial.

On account of fatigue the Minister made no calls until the following Monday. Feby 4th, but on that day, accompanied by the acting Chinese Consul General at this city, and the Chinese Consul at Matanzas, and Secretaries

he called upon me at this office. As it was rather late in the day and after business hours, I was able to pay him more attention, and offer him some refreshments.

The Minister accepted an invitation to dine with me, after the arrival of my wife, Mrs. Williams, and the day was fixed for the 16th instant. But on account of a sudden indisposition of Mrs. Williams, I could not entertain him at my residence, but gave him a dinner at Chaix, - the Delmonico of Havana. The guests to the number of twelve, with the Minister and Chinese Consuls, were all of representative character.

His Excellency also called at my residence yesterday evening, to take leave, and before departure, expressed his sense of gratification at the attentions he had received from me during his short stay. He sails this morning to return to Washington and if my duties will permit, I

shall go on board to see him off.

I have to thank you for the opportunity afforded me of paying some official and social courtesy to so distinguished a representative of an older race, country and civilization than our own.

Accept, Mr Secretary, the assurances of my high respect and esteem,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Diner du 16 Février 1889, offert par Mr. le Consul Général des Etats Unis á La Havane, á S. E. Chang Jen Hoon ministre du Celeste Empire aux Etats Unis.

MENU

Haut Barsac. Blue point.

POTAGES.

Consommé Royale & Bisque.

Xerez. Hors d'œuvre variés.

Coquilles foie gras truffés.

RELEVÉ.

Rhin. Poisson á l'Aurore.

Filet Impérial.

Cos. destournel.

ENTRÉES.

Cailles Périgord.

Chateau. Faisan Régence.

Léoville. **Punch Romaine.**

Asperges sauce mousseline.

ROTI.

Dinde truffée.

Corton. Salade Russe.

Jambon Champagne.

DESSERT.

Champagne frappé. Pudding Diplomate.

Glace Panachée.

Gateaux Assortis.

Moka, Liqueurs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 28 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 927 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 20th 1889.

Seal

Ack. & book ordered Feb. 28. 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Asking for a copy of the last edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States

No. 927. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, February 20th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to ask that a copy of the last edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States be sent to me for the use of this office.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. Servt.

Lamm S. Williams
Consul General.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 28 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 928. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 20th 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Rejection by the Spanish Government of the request of the Bishop of Havana to close the Baptist cemetery of this city.

one enclosure.

Copy to Dr Dickinson, Atlanta

Aclo to C.S.; mck 3/89

Didoo; mck 9/89 J.T.C.

28 Feb 1889.

No. 928. — U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 20th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C

Sir:

With special reference to my despatch No. 839 of September 8, 1888, relating my interview with the Governor General of the Island in regard to the effort of the Bishop of Havana to obtain from him an order for the closure of the baptist cemetery of this city, I now beg to accompany the translation I have made of

a telegraphic despatch dated yesterday at Madrid, and published here this morning in the "Pais", reporting that the appeal sent to Madrid to that end by the Bishop has, in turn, been rejected by the Supreme Government.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure
-1- Slip and translation as stated.

(mk

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 928
Havana February 20th 1889.

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 19 DE FEBRERO DE 1889.

ULTIMA HORA.

Madrid, Febrero 19.

El Gobierno ha denegado la peticion que el Obispo Diocesano de la Habana le habia hecho de ordenar la clausura del cementerio protestante de aquella ciudad.

Translation.

Madrid, February 19th 1889

The Government has rejected the petition of the Bishop of the diocese of Havana requesting the closure of the protestant cemetery of that city.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 928
Havana February 20th 1889.

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 19 DE FEBRERO DE 1889.

ULTIMA HORA.

Madrid, Febrero 19.

El Gobierno ha denegado la peticion que el Obispo Diocesano de la Habana le habia hecho de ordenar la clausura del cementerio protestante de aquella ciudad.

Translation.

Madrid, February 19th 1889

The Government has rejected the petition of the Bishop of the diocese of Havana requesting the closure of the protestant cemetery of that city.

---

file

No. 929. U.S. Consul General
Havana, February 21, 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba

---

one enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 28 1889
RECEIVED.

Acknd & ck. Mch 11/89.
Index, Mch 9/89 J.C.C.

Copy to Mr Jackson
Atlanta
28 Feb 1889.

No. 929. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 21. 1889

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I enclose the translation of a paragraph published in the Tarde of yesterday afternoon, commenting approvedly the refusal of the Government of Madrid to order the closing of the protestant cemetery of Havana at the request of the Bishop of this diocese.

"And it shall be, as with the people, so with the priest."

Onus

Omit

Isiah 24 c. 2 v.

For it is very plain, if the people are made poor through the loss of their industries from excessive taxation, that they must seek cheapness in funeral as well as in living expenses.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon T. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
-1- Slip and translation as stated.

Omit.

Enclosure No: 1
Mjk. Despatch No. 929
Havana, February, 21st 1889.

LA TARDE.

Habana, 20 *de Febrero de* 1889.

¡Adios, monopolio!

En nuestro estimado y respetable colega «La Unión Constitucional,» se ha publicado el siguiente telegrama:

«CEMENTERIO PROTESTANTE DE LA HABANA.

Madrid, Febrero 19.

«El Gobierno ha denegado la petición que el Obispo Diocesano de la Habana le habia hecho, de ordernar la clausura del cementerio protestante de aquella ciudad.»

¡Hola hola! ¿Esas tramábamos?

Hay que convencerse. El oficio de enterrar muertos es una industria como otra cualqniera.

Y la competencia es hoy la reina del mundo. Baje la iglesia el precio de su mercancía y ya verá como le vá mejor.

Este es el camino más corto.

Un aplauso al señor Becerra, por su negativa.

Translation

Good Bye Monopoly!

Our esteemed colleague

Enclosure No: 1
Mjk. Despatch No. 929
Havana, February, 21st 1889.

LA TARDE.

Habana, 20 *de Febrero de* 1889.

¡Adios, monopolio!

En nuestro estimado y respetable colega «La Unión Constitucional,» se ha publicado el siguiente telegrama:

«CEMENTERIO PROTESTANTE DE LA HABANA.

Madrid, Febrero 19.

«El Gobierno ha denegado la petición que el Obispo Diocesano de la Habana le habia hecho, de ordernar la clausura del cementerio protestante de aquella ciudad.»

¡Hola hola! ¿Esas tramábamos?

Hay que convencerse. El oficio de enterrar muertos es una industria como otra cualqniera.

Y la competencia es hoy la reina del mundo. Baje la iglesia el precio de su mercancía y ya verá como le vá mejor.

Este es el camino más corto.

Un aplauso al señor Becerra, por su negativa.

Translation

Good Bye Monopoly!

Our esteemed colleague

the Union Constitutional has published the following telegram.

"The Protestant Cemetery of Havana.

Madrid, February 19.

The Government has refused the petition of the Bishop of Havana, to order the closing of the protestant cemetery of that city."

Oh ho! Did we plot that? It must be acknowledged that the burial of the dead is a business the same as any other, and that competition rules throughout the world. Let the church lower its prices, and its merchandise will meet a

quicker market. This
is the wisest course.
We applaud Mr.
Becerra for his refu-
sal. There could
however have been no
other result.

---

the Union Constitutional has published the following telegram.

"The Protestant Cemetery of Havana.

Madrid, February 19.

The Government has refused the petition of the Bishop of Havana, to order the closing of the protestant cemetery of that city."

Oh ho! Did we plot that? It must be acknowledged that the burial of the dead is a business the same as any other, and that competition rules throughout the world. Let the church lower its prices, and its merchandise will meet a

quicker market. This
is the wisest course.
We applaud Mr.
Becerra for his refu-
sal. There could
however have been no
other result.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

No 930.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana February 21st 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Three colored seamen discharged from Sch "Charles E. Morrison", for mutinous conduct and sent to United States per S.S. "Niagara".

The Consul of the U. S. C. G. leaves to have been discharged from proper

Atlantic 4-
March 2 1889.

No 930.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 21 1889.

Hon: G. L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department, that on the 12th instant, I sent to New York by the American steamship "Niagara", John Palmer, Thomas Roddy and Frederick Jackson, three colored seamen discharged from the American schooner "Charles E. Morrison", of Boston, Collin Smith, Master.

According to the statements of the master and the two mates, these men, who, with

one other, comprised the entire crew of the said schooner, were shipped in Philadelphia and during the voyage out, had shown an insolent, turbulent and even mutinous behavior.

The vessel arrived here on the 23d January, and the next day the master brought up three of the men, stating his complaint against them, and after being admonished, they promised better behavior, and were returned on board.

One of the seamen subsequently, on January 28th, got into a quarrel with the mate, and according to the latter's statement threatened to draw his sheath-knife on him, whereupon the master called upon the local police, and the man was imprisoned until February 4th.

The vessel cleared for Cardenas on the 8th instant, and was ready for sea and about to get under way, when, according to the officers' statements, the crew again became mutinous, refused duty and were insolent and insubordinate, even to the pilot on board. The master thereupon came ashore, and obtained an order from this office for their arrest and they were committed to jail.

On the 11th instant I had the seamen, as well as master and first officer of the vessel, brought before me, and after a close and patient investigation into the case, and examination of the log, and consideration of the written statements of the master and officers, who confessed and in my judgment manifested,

that they stood in fear of bodily injury, if the seamen remained on the vessel, I reached the conclusion that it would be most convenient for the protection of the vessel, and the interest of all concerned, to discharge three of the seamen and return them to the United States. Only one of the men had any wages due, - John Palmer, to the amount of two dollars and thirty three cents, and this amount was retained to the credit of the Government.

Therefore, to avoid further delay and expense to the ship, and prevent any other expense to the Government, than the cost of their passage, I caused the three seamen named, to be discharged and sent them to New York, paying to the consignees of the steamship "Niagara", Messrs Hidalgo & Co

the amount of fifty-one dollars Spanish coed. for their passage, which will appear to the debit of the Government in my account current for wages and relief of seamen, for the current quarter.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 2 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 931. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 23, 1889

Recd March 2, '89
See mem. on 925

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Order of arrest involving the disembarkation of an american sailor, not charged with offense committed in Spanish territory, upon a request of the Spanish Consul at Key West.

Four enclosures.

No. 931. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 23. 1889.

Honorable Geige L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatches numbers 922 and 925 of the 13th and 18th. instant reporting the request made upon me by the Chief of Police and Captain of the Port to order the disembarkation and delivery of a sailor from the American schooner "Legal Tender" of Key West, I now have the honor to enclose

for the information of the Department the copy and translation of the answer the Governor General has been pleased to instruct the Political Secretary to make to my communication addressed him on the 12th. instant in relation to this subject. It will be seen that the Governor General takes the same view that I have taken, and requests, in consequence, that the orders of the local Authorities in this case be considered as without value or effect.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

-1- His Excellency the Gover-
nor General to Mr. Williams

-2- Translation of Same.

-3- Mr. E. Fernandez, Politi-
cal Secretary to Mr.
Williams

-4- Translation of Same

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 931
Havana, February 25 1889.
Copy.

El Gobernador General de
la Isla de Cuba.

S. L. M.

Al Sor. Consul General de
los Estados Unidos, y tiene
el honor de remitirle
la contestacion á su
atenta carta de 12 del
actual, relativa al
tripulante de la goleta
americana "Legal Tender,"
en la cual se explica
lo ocurrido en el asunto.

D. Sabas Marin y Gonsalez.

aprovecha esta oportunidad
para reiterar al Sr. D.
Ramon O Sullivan,
los sentimientos de su
aprecio y consideracion

Habana, 21 de Febrero de 1889.

Enclosure No. 2.
With Despatch No. 931.
Havana, February 23rd 1889.
Translation

The Governor General of the Island of Cuba has the honor to remit to the Consul General of the United States a reply to his attentive letter of the 12th. instant, in relation to the sailor of the american schooner "Legal Tender," explaining what occurred in this affair, and avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to Mr. Hamm C. Williams his sentiments of appreciation and consideration.

Havana, 21st February, 1889.

Enclosure No 3.
With Despatch No 931.
Havana, February 23, 1889.
Copy.

Gobierno General
de la
Isla de Cuba

Secretaria

Politica

Vista la atenta carta de V.S., fecha 12 del actual, llamando la atencion de S.E. hacia el hecho de habérsele dirigido por el Capitan de este puerto una communicación rogándole se sirva ordenar fuese desembarcado y puesto á su disposición

un marinero de la goleta
americana "Legal Tender",
surta en este puerto: el
Excmo. Sñr. Gobernador General
se ha servido resolver se
conteste á V.S, como tengo
la honra de verificarlo, que
no existiendo en este Centro
antecedente alguno sobre
el asunto, se pidieron in-
formes á la Autoridad
de Marina, y de ellos
resulta que, con noticias
el Consul de nuestra Nacion,
en Cayo Hueso, de que el
patron del vivero español
"Engracia" habia desertado
del mismo por la respon-
sabilidad en que incurrió
á causa de la arribada
indebida de dicho barco
en Charlotte Harbor, se
dirigió á la Autoridad
local de este puerto, noti-
ciandoselo, con objeto, sin

duda, de que fuese aquél detenido, una vez desembarcado en esta capital; pero, por mala inteligencia, acudieron á V.S. en vez de dirigirse á este Gobierno General, que desde luego hubiera resuelto que no procedía interesar de ese Consulado la referida detención, por tratarse de un tripulante de buque extrangero. Con tal motivo, S.E. ha acordado declarar improcedente la solicitud dirigida. rogando á V.S., por tanto, que considere sin valor ni efecto la citada comunicación, como lo hizo la Autoridad del puerto, la que cesó en sus gestiones tan pronto como conoció, por la contestación de

V. S., las verdaderas circunstancias del caso.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años. Habana, 21 de Febrero de 1889.

firmado = E. Fernandez

Sr. Consul General de los Estados Unidos, en esta plaza.

Enclosure No. 4.
With Despatch No. 931
Havana, February 23, 1889.
Translation

General Government of
the Island of Cuba.

Office of the Political
Secretary.

Sir:

In view of your attentive letter of the 12th. instant calling the attention of His Excellency to the fact of a communication addressed to you by the Captain of the Port requesting you to order the dismtav-

Kation and delivery
to him of a sailor be-
longing to the crew
of the american schoo-
ner "Legal Tender" anchor-
ed in this port, His
Excellency has been pleased
to give an order that you
be answered which I
now have the honor to
perform: there being
no information on record
in this office concerning
this case, enquiry has been
made of the Marine
Authorities, and from
their answer, it appears
that the consul of our
Nation in Key West,
being informed that
the master of the Spanish
Smack "Engracia" had
deserted from her owing
to the responsibility
incurred by him for

the unlawful entry of that vessel in Charlotte Harbor, addressed himself to the local authorities of this port with the object, doubtless, that the master should be arrested, were he to land in this city. but from a misunderstanding they addressed themselves to you instead of to the Governor General, who would have resolved at once that it was not in order to request of you the arrest. because treating of a sailor belonging to a foreign vessel! Therefore, His Excellency has decided that the request made of you was out of order, asking, in consequence, that You consider the communication of the

captain of the port without value or effect, he having suspended proceedings as soon as he had ascertained from your answer the true circumstances of the case.

God guard you many years.

Havana, 21. February 1889.

Signed = E. Fernandez.

To the Consul General of the United States. in this city.

Rem

File

No. 932 - U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 25th, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

General acknowledgement of instructions from numbers 427 to 437, inclusive.

No. 932. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 25th 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 427 to 437, inclusive, all of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Svt.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Cor

No. 933. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 25th, 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack as read with attention. aag
MAR 7 1889

Done April 25 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Economic condetion of Cuba.

one enclosure

No. 933. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 25th, 1889

Honorable George L Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C

Sir:

I have the honor
to enclose a translation
of the accompanying
slip taken from the
Diario de la Marina
of this city, reproducing
the remarks of the Im-
parcial of Trinidad, in
which the latter organ
complains against the
Sugar market and refiners
of the United States, likening
them unto a cruel calamity

for the cuban planters, and recommending as a means of raising the prices of sugars in the United States, that some arrangement be made by the Banks and planters for the shipment of the first sugars of this crop to England. These remarks show that the writer of them is entirely unacquainted, either with the causes or the remedies of the present economic and political troubles of this Island. So long as the distant mother country persists in imposing its enormous budgets upon Cuba, without being able to take over 4 to 5% of its products, leaving the other 96 to 95 %

to seek a market in the United States, it would hardly appear rational to apply such an epithet* either to the United States or the american refiners. Indeed nearly all the commercial life yet remaining to Cuba is derived from the american sugar market. Besides, the remedy proposed for the liberation of Cuba from its natural dependence upon the commercial union of the United States, has already been often tried with no other result than disaster to its projectors. There was one house in particular, whose special policy was to benefit Cuban sugars by diverting

* "cruel calamity"

Sugars from the New York
to the London market.
The result to this firm
was, that at the end of
five or six years, it
liquidated in disgust,
with a loss of its capital
of upwards of one million
of dollars. In this connec-
tion I beg to refer to my
despatches number 291 of
the 20th. November, 1875.
and numbers 724 of the
8th August and 733 of 12th.
September, 1878, Series
of Consul General Hall, and 539
of my own series. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
1 Slip and translation
as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Dispatch No. 933.
Havana, February 25th 1889.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

20 de febrero de 1889.

—Ocupándose del mercado de los Estados-Unidos para la venta de nuestros azúcares, dice *El Imparcial* de Trinidad:

"El *mercado necesario* se ha convertido en constante *mercado ruinoso* para los hacendados que no pueden guardar los frutos para venderlos más adelante, ni aún pretendiendo pignorárselos, puesto que no siempre encuentran quién ó quiénes les faciliten dinero á módico interés con garantía del azúcar.

Si los hacendados y los Bancos no se ponen de acuerdo, para evitar en lo posible las imposiciones de los refinadores norteamericanos, que seguirán en su sistema con ó sin el *Trust*, y si además no se toma la resolución de mandar al mercado inglés una buena parte de los azúcares de esta Antilla, principalmente los primeros que arriben á los puertos, el gran mercado necesario seguirá siendo un azote un tanto cruel para los productores cubanos."

539 of Dec 28/86

Translation

The Imparcial of Trinidad makes the following remarks concerning the Sugar market of the United States:

The necessary market

Enclosure. No. 1
With Dispatch No. 933.
Havana, February 25th 1889.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

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—Ocupándose del mercado de los Estados-Unidos para la venta de nuestros azúcares, dice *El Imparcial* de Trinidad:

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Translation

The Imparcial of Trinidad makes the following remarks concerning the Sugar market of the United States:

The necessary market

had converted itself into
a constant ruinous
market for all planters
who cannot hold their
sugars for better prices,
nor pledge them in the
raising of funds, since
they cannot always
find lenders at a
moderate interest with
sugar as a security.

If the planters
and Banks do not come
to some arrangement
to avoid as far as pos-
sible the impositions of
the american refiners
who will continue in
their system with or
without the Trust; and
if besides no resolution
is taken for the ship-
ment of a good part
of the Sugars of this
Island to the english

market, particularly
the first arrivals from
the plantations, the
great necessary market
will continue to be a
cruel calamity* for Cuban
planters.

* scourge

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 934 U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 25th 1889.

See Dept's 442
Feb. 23/89. ackg receipt
of telegram. J.J.C

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Confirming the liberation
of Mr. Cirilo Souble

Two enclosures.

No. 934. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 25th 1889

Honorable George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I now have the honor to enclose copies of my two telegrams addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State on the 18th. and 19th. instant in relation to the liberation of Mr. Cirilo Pouble from the confinement he has been subjected by the Spanish Authorities during the last four years

1/2

and three months at
Castile Principe of this
city.

Mr. Doble, was re-
leased on the 18th. instant,
and called at this office
the next day, and expressed
his thanks for the services
rendered him during his
imprisonment. He informed
me that his present in-
tention is to try to find
some employment in
this city.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

-1- Copy of telegram dated Feby 18th 1869.
-2- Ditto " " Feby 19th 1869.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 934
Havana, February 25th, 1889.
Copy.

Havana, Feby. 18th. 1889.

To Honorable Secretary of
State.
Washington

I have just received a
note from the Govern.
General advising me
that being informed
Cirilo Poble as com-
prehended in the recent
Royal decree of pardon,
he has ordered by tele-
graph to the fort, that
he be at once put at
liberty.

Signed= Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2
With Despatch No. 934
Havana, February 25th 1889.
Copy.

Havana, Feby. 19th 1889.

To the Honorable Secretary of State
Washington

Poublé is liberated and at this moment is visiting this office
Signed = Williams
Consul General

Cor

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 935. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 27th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack as directed -
Copy to Counl at Barcelona Spain.
MAR 7 1889

Copy instructions sent to Con. at Barcelona, moved 11/89, and ackgt to Havana, mch 12/89.

See dispatch no. 473, dated April 3/89, from Consul at Barcelona, reporting the purchase of Otto F. Wein's vessel en route to Barcelona from Havana

C. G. at Havana informed of suicide of April 26, 1889.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

The press has been informed of the suicide

Reporting the arrest of Mr. O. F. Wein a naturalized citizen of the United States charged with swindling.

Nine enclosures.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

MAR 7 1889

Mr. Moore

The offence charged was committed in Spain (Barcelona) and the man was arrested in Spanish jurisdiction. Mr. Hall seems to have done all that could be done to secure to Weiss every guarantee of fair and humane treatment.

Copy might go to Consul at Barcelona to look after Weiss and endeavor to obtain for him full, speedy and impartial investigation of the charge.

AHL

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Mr. Adee:

I think we may, as you suggest, copy to Consul at Barcelona, with direction to watch the case & report the proceedings to the Department.

J. B.

March 7, 1884.

No 935. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 27th 1889

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department the copy of a letter dated the 21st. instant, addressed to me by Mr. O.F. Stein, a native of Germany and naturalized citizen of the United States, who was arrested here on the 19th. instant on his arrival in the Spanish Steamer "Panama"

from New York.

In view of his representations, I addressed a note on the 23d. instant to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing in substance the complaint of Mr. Stein, and asking him to be pleased to have me informed of the grounds of the arrest for the purpose, without so stating it, of communicating the information to the Department.

From the accompanying copies of the replies received from the Political Secretary, dated respectively the 23d. and 25th. instant, it will be seen that this individual

2

has been arrested by request of the Civil Governor of Barcelona upon the charge of swindling.- His baggage, upon the solicitation of the authorities, was examined in the presence of the Vice Consul General delegated by me for this purpose. I also made a personal visit to him at the place of his detention in the building occupied by the office of the Chief of Police of this city. I notice from a newspaper paragraph published to-day that Mr. Stein was sent yesterday in the Spanish steamer "Isla de Luzon" — under preventive arrest to Spain.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,
Chas. O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

_1_ Mr Otto Frederick Wein to Mr. Williams, dated 21st February 1889.

_2_ Mr. Williams to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd Feby 1889.

_3_ Translation of Same.

_4_ His Exc.y E. Fernandez, Political Secretary to Mr. Williams dated 23rd February 1889.

_5_ Translation of Same.

_6_ His Exc.y E. Fernandez Political Secretary to Mr Williams dated 25th February 1889.

_7_ Translation of Same.

_8_ His Exc.y E. Fernandez Political Secy to Mr Williams, 26 Feby 1889.

_9_ Translation of Same.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No 935.
Havana, February 27th, 1889.
Copy.

Havana, Feby 21. 1889.

To the Consul General of
the U.S. of America
at Havana.

Sir:

The respectfully undersigned, citizen of the U.S. of America, begs to bring the following facts before you:

I have resided for some years at Colon on the Isthmus of Panama as a merchant dealing and importing specially

drugs and doing. besides
a banking and exchange
business. In August last
I received bad news about
my wife, who was since
very sick in Spain and
was thought beyond re-
covery. As there were
also bad prospects for
the Canal Co. I made up
my mind to go to Europe
and sold therefore what
goods I had mostly for
promissory notes, the
money for some I have
not even received yet -
and one house on lot 294
and left via New York -
Londm - Paris - for Spain.
I stayed in Londm and
in Paris only what time
was required to make
enquiries about the
whereabouts of a certain
P. H. Delvalle, who had

gone to Europe, after having sold a considerable amount of drafts on the Isthmus, and to me for $7400, which had not been accepted.

For this purpose I took out a passport in London and inquired at the Police both in London and Paris. However my efforts to find him were of no avail as the police in both places declared not being able to do anything in the matter.

The 1st of October I arrived in Valencia with about $11000. in cash. I had taken at my bankers in Paris, Dache Freres & Cie between 9 and 10 thousand dollars which I had there to my credit and £565

in bills on the Inter-
national Bank of London,
which I had brought
with me, besides some
money due to my wife
for rent collected.

The most part of my
money I deposited with
my bankers Caruana & Berard
at Valencia, where my wife
had already about £4000.
to her credit in bonds, -
besides a thousand dollars
in cash which she had with
her.

We stayed until the
end of October in Valencia
and I went from there to
Barcelona to consult Pro-
fessor Rull, a specialist
in female diseases, about
my wife, who was still
in very poor health and
scarcely able to walk,
as soon as she got a

little better we proceeded to Paris, to await there the result of the Canal Co's projected issue of lottery bonds, I doing a little business there in Bills of Exchange and jewelry.

Towards the end of December we returned to Barcelona to consult again Dr. Rull. From Paris I took with me my wife's and my own Spanish bonds, a bill of Exchange of the Comptoir d'Escompte in Paris on Madrid for £800. and a bill of exchange for £1000. 90 days on London drawn and accepted by Reeves Laurie & Co, 98. W. Southampton buildings. I had ascertained myself by a cable from Paris which I did send on the

25 or 26 of December from the cable office of the Grand Hotel, that the acceptance was all right.

I may mention that my wife did send from Paris, 120 francs in a registered letter to the Credit Lyonnais in Barcelona, where she Rept a little account, with the order to buy a lottery ticket and send same to Paris and which letter she did receive no answer.

After my arrival in Barcelona I inquired into this matter and was in the course of conversation asked by the manager to leave what valuables I had with them, which I did, although I expected a letter of introduction

from my friends in Valen-
cia to another house.

As we soon expected to
leave and had post the
instruction to invest our
money in wine and liquors
I sold my wife's and my
Spanish bonds, which I
had bought out of the
money I got for rent
from a house on lot 541
in Colon. At the same
time the manager asked
me to sell him the bills
of exchange, which I did,
taking for the total in
payment 2 cheques on
on Bordeaux and Hamburg
of about $2500 each and the
balance of $4800 in cash
leaving a small balance
to my credit, my wife
leaving there to her credit
about $500., which we
thought to realize later

or, when we would be back from a trip to Tarragona and Valencia, where I intended to buy some wine, intending to leave on the 25th. via Havana for New York. But as news reached me, which deemed it desirable to leave at once for New York, I left via Southampton, having written previously my address in New York to the Credit Lyonnais (Belvidere Hotel where I stayed at present when I was in New York.).

Besides to them I did write to Bache Freres&Co, correspondents of the Credit Lyonnais in Paris; from Southampton on the 14th. of this month I left New York via Havana, Santiago de Cuba, where I

intended to take the En-
glish Steamer for Colon
where I wanted to take
out the patent rights
of recent discovery of
Professor Liebreich, for
making soaps.

When I arrived
in Havana I was taken
prisoner and arrived
together with mine and
my wife's baggage to
prison on the strength of
an accusation of Swindling
from Barcelona and am still
detained and my valuables
taken.

I most solemnly pro-
test against such pro-
ceedings and ask your
kind protection for
myself and my wife,
holding the Spanish
Authorities responsible
for all losses and damages

caused to my wife and
myself and ask the
Right Honorable Consul
General to take such
steps, as he may think
convenient, to get me
liberated.

Most respectfully,
Signed= O. F. Stein

Enclosure No 2.
With Despatch No. 935
Havana, February 27th, 1889.
Copy.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General
de la Isla de Cuba.

Excelencia:

Tengo en conocimiento de V. E. el haber recibido una carta fechada el 21 del presente en que me participa el ciudadano americano Mr. O. F. Klein el hecho de haber sido detenido por la Autoridad local de esta Capital á su llegada de Nueva York el 19 del presente mes

cuando en camino para
Colon en el Istmo de
Panama vía Santiago
de Cuba, consignando á la vez
el citado ciudadano
americano su protesta
en contra de su arresto
y con manifestacion de
su intencion de reclamar
por los daños y perjuicios
que le ha causado y
que aun le puedan
sobrevenir á consecuencia
de su detencion por la
citada Autoridad. Y
en vista de lo repre-
sentado por dicho
ciudadano americano
ruego á V.E se sirva
mandar informarme
de los motivos en que se
ha fundado su arresto.

Dios guarde á V.E

muchos años.

Habana, Febro 23, 1889.

firmado = Ramon O Williams

Consul General

Enclosure No. 3 [2.]
With Despatch No 935.
Havana, February 27th 1889.
Translation

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

I have to inform Your Excellency that I have received a letter from Mr. O. F. Stein, an american citizen, dated the 21st. instant. in which he states that he has been detained by the local authority of this Capitol on his arrival here. on the 19th. instant from New York, when on his way to Colon,

States of Panama, via Santiago de Cuba, and protesting therein against his arrest with manifestation of his intention to claim damages in consequence of his detention by the said local authority.

In view of the representations of said american citizen, I have to ask your Excellency to be pleased to order that I be informed of the grounds of his arrest

God guard Your Excellency many years.

Havana, February 23d 1889.

Signed = Ramon O Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4
With Despatch No. 935
Havana, February 27th, 1889.
Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba

Secretaria

Politica

En respuesta á la comunicacion de V. S. de esta fecha, debo manifestarle, de orden del Excmo. Sõr. Gobernador General, que Mr. Otto Frederick Stein fue detenido el dia diez

y nueve del actual á
bordo del vapor español
"Panamá" que entró en este
puerto procedente de
Nueva York, en virtud
de haberlo solicitado
así el Sr. Gobernador
Civil de Barcelona, por
estar acusado del delito
de estafa; y habiéndose
dado cuénta por la vía
telegráfica del Excmo. Sr.
Ministro de Ultramar,
se espera la contestacion
para determinar lo que
proceda respecto al
ulterior destino del de-
tenido.

Dios guarde á V.S.
muchos años.

Habana 23 de Febrero 1889.

Signed = E. Fernandez

Sr. Consul General de los Esta-
dos Unidos de America en esta plaza.

Enclosure No. 5. [3]
With Despatch No. 935
Havana, February 27th 1889.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba,

Office of the Political Secretary

Sir:

In reply to your communication of this date, I have to inform you by order of His Excellency the Governor General, that Mr. Otto Frederick Wein was arrested the 19th. instant on board the Spanish Steamer "Panama" on arrival from New York.

by request of the Civil Governor of Barcelona, charged with swindling; and that having telegraphed the news of the arrest to the Minister of the Colonies, an answer is awaited as to his final disposal.

God guard you many years.

Havana, February 23. 1889.

Signed = E. Hernandez

To the Consul General of the United States.

Enclosure No. 6.
With Despatch No 935.
Havana, February 27, 1889.
Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria

Habiendo ordenado telegráficamente el Excmo. Sor. Ministro de Ultramar que sea embarcado bajo partida de registro, á disposicion del Juez de Barcelona, Mr. Otto Frederick Stein, detenido en la Jefatura de Policia, en virtud de causa criminal que se le sigue,

de órden de S. E. tengo el honor de comunicarlo á V. S. para su conocimiento, en virtud de su comunicacion relativa á dicho sujeto.

Dios guarde á V.S muchos años.

Habana, 25 Febrero, 1869.

firmado= E. Fernandez

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos de America en esta plaza.

Enclosure No. 7. [4]
With Despatch No 935
Havana, February 27th, 1889
Translation

General Government of the Island of Cuba

Office of the political Secretary

Sir:

His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies has ordered by telegraph that Mr Otto Frederick Stein, now detained at the office of chief of police of this city, be embarked and sent under register to the Judge of Barcelona,

in virtue of being charged with a criminal offense, and of which by order of His Excellency the Governor General, I have the honor to inform you in reply to your communication relative to this affair.

God guard you many years.

Havana, February 25. 1889.

Signed=E. Fernandez

To the Consul General of the United States.

Enclosure No 8.
Sixth Despatch No 935
Havana, February 27th 1889.
Copy.

Excmo Señor Secretario
del Gobierno General de
esta Isla.
&c. &c. &c.

Tengo el honor
de acusar recibo de las
atentas comunicaciones
de S. E de fechas 23 y 25
del presente y de agra-
decerle los informes res-
pecto del caso de Mr. Otto
Frederick Klein, ciuda-
dano de los Estados Unidos
detenido el 19 del corriente
abordo del vapor Español
Panamá procedente de

Nueva York.

Dios guarde á
V.E muchos años.
Habana, Febrero 26, 1889.
firmado = Ramon O'Kelliams
Consul General

Excmo. Sr. Dn. C. Fernandez
Secretario del Gobierno General
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 9 [5]
With Despatch No. 935.
Havana. February 27th 1889.
Translation

To His Excellency Secretary of the General Government of this Island

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's attentive communications of the 23d. and 25th. instant, and to thank you for the information relating to the case of Mr Otto Frederick Stein, a citizen of the United States who was arrested on the 19th. instant on board of the Spanish Steamer "Panama"

which arrived here from
New York.

God guard Your Excellen
cy many years.
Havana, February 26 1889.
Signed= Ramon O Williams
Consul General.

To His Excellency E. Fernandez
Secy of the Gen. Govt. of the Island
of Cuba.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 936. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 28th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Remit to party in interest.
Ack accordingly.
MAR 7 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Remitting extra wages of the seaman J. Seidenberg in compliance with instruction No. 438 of the 19th. instant.

Draft - To U.S. Despatch 84 - New York - Siemenberg May 2. 89.
Cons & Dupl receipt - enclosed Duplicate receipt - enclosed herein. May 10. 89.

Consular Bureau.

April 12, 1889.

Mr. Wharton:

The Consul General at Havana discharged a seaman, George Siedenberg of 148, Hudson St. Hoboken N.J., without collecting the extra wages due him. The arrears of wages collected for the seaman were used in defraying the expense of relieving him and sending him home.

The Consul General was directed on February 19 last to remit the amount which he ought to have collected as extra wages for this seaman. He has done so in his No. 936. The draft is pay-

able to the order of the Assistant Secretary of State. I send it herewith for your indorsement.

I think the draft had best be indorsed to Haughwout Howe, U.S. Dispatch Agent at New York, who can be instructed to send for the seaman and pay him the money.

The seaman can also be notified that Mr. Howe will pay him upon identification.

F. D. Melain
Chief of Bureau.

No. 936. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, February 28, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with instruction No. 438, dated the 19th. instant in relation to the discharge of the seaman G. Seidenberg from the Schooner John R. Bergen, and the omission by this office to collect one month's extra wages due him because of the hurt he received in the service of that vessel,

I now have the honor to enclose my sight draft on Messrs Perkins & Welsh, New York, to the order of the Assistant Secretary of State for the sum of $110 (one hundred and ten dollars) in payment therefor.

I am, Sir,

Your respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt.

Hamm O. Williams

Consul General.

United States Despatch Agency

for the

Department of State, War and Navy Departments.

Enclosed in letter 6 May, 89, from U.S. Despatch Agent New York.

ADDRESS TELEGRAMS,
Care Transportation Dep't. Post Office.
CABLE ADDRESS,
Usda Newyork.

Room 151 Post Office Building, New York, U.S.A.

New York, May 6, 188

Received on this the sixth day of May, from Haughwout Howe, United States Despatch Agent, on account of Ramon O. Williams, Esq., United States Consul-General at Havanna, the sum of forty dollars ($40.00) representing the amount of extra wages due him as a seaman discharged on the 21st of October, 1888, at Havanna, from the American Schooner, John B. Bergen.

G. Siedenburg

WITNESSES:

Signed in the presence of,

George Scott.

M. Kyle.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Remit to parties in interest -
Ack accordingly.
MAR 7 1889

Sent blank receipts to Chase Seavitt & Co, Apl 12

No 937.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 28/1889.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Remitted to Chase Seavitt & Co. Portland, Me. Apl 20/89

Remitting draft for $13.02 the sum received as net proceeds of sale of boats &c. of wrecked "Addie Hale"

Two enclosures.

Sent receipt of Chase Seavitt & Co. to C.G. Apl 20/89.

Ltr C.G. Havana, Mch 20/89; that Dept would hold draft until new Asst Secty had entered on duty.

No. 937.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana. February 28 1889.

Hon: G. L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with instruction number 441, dated February 21 1889, in relation to the nett proceeds received by this office from the sale of two boats and other articles belonging to the wrecked sch "Addie Hale", I have the honor to enclose my sight draft on Messrs Perkins & Welsh, of New York, to the order of the Assistant Secretary of State, for the amount of thirteen dollars and two cents, $13.02, the

amount of said proceeds.

I also accompany the liquidation of the Vendue masters, and vouchers, of the said sale.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant,

Thos. O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

1 Draft for $13.02

2 Vouchers of sale of two boats &c of Sch. "Addie Hale".

Emilio Sierra y D. Inocente Gomez,

ALMONEDEROS PUBLICOS DE ESTA PLAZA, BAJO LA RAZON DE SIERRA Y GOMEZ, SUCESORES DE RUIZ Y Cª

Certificamos: que en el dia de hoy y apetecion del Capitan de la barca Americana Eddie Hale D. B. M. Howes y con autorizacion del Sor Consul gral de los Estados Unidos, se remataron en publica subasta en el Muelle de Paula previos los Anuncios en el periodico y demas requisitos, los efectos salvados del naufragio de dicha embarcacion consistentes en dos botes, una vela, un palo y seis remos adjudicados al mejor postor D. Juan Nieto por la cantidad de treinta y tres pesos sesenta y dos centavos, y dos compases y una corredera de patente, a favor de D. Manuel Herrero, por la de ocho pesos cincuenta centavos, cuyo importe total ascendio á $ — — — — 42 12

Deducciones: por derechos á la Aduana 14 80
Por lo satisfecho al corredor D. Mal Solis 4 25
Por el 1º y 2º anuncio en el periodico 4 80 — 27 80
Por certificados 4 25

Deuda liquido — 14 32

Habana 16 de Enero de 1889.

Sierra y Gomez

Sr Consul Gral de los E. Unidos.

á la Almoneda Pública y Mercantil de Sierra y Gomez, **DEBE:**

Imp. Obispo 17.

oro.

Enero	Por el Anuncio publicado 1ª. y 2ª. vez en el "Diario del remate de los efectos salvados del naufragio de la barca Americana" Addie Hall	4	80

Rbmos
Sierra y Gomez

Sr Consul Gral de los E. Unidos

á Manuel Solis — Debe

Por las diligs practicadas en la adua.
na. sobre el remate de los enseres del
buque naufrago Adolfo Hale — ors fs 4.25

Habana Enero 25/889.

Manuel Solis.

ADUANA LOCAL DE LA HABANA.

PRESUPUESTO DE 1888 A 1889.

NEGOCIADO DE RECAUDACION.

Carta de pago Nº 23

Declaración núm. Renata de Naufragio
Manifiesto núm,
Póliza núm.
Registro núm.
Liquidación núm. 18.042
Buque Adolfo Hall

El Cajero de esta Administración ha recibido de los Sres. Consul Gral. dels Estados Unidos por D. Juan Nieto *la cantidad de* once pesos 58 cs.

por los derechos correspondientes al documento que al margen se expresa y por los conceptos que de conformidad con el presupuesto son los siguientes:

ESPECIES.	PESOS.	CTS.
En oro. .		
En B/B. .		
En		
TOTAL. .		

Imp. del Gob. y Cap. Gral. por S. M.

CONCEPTOS.	Pesos.	Cts.
Derecho de Importación	11	58
Id. de Exportación		
Id. de Navegación.		
Depósito Mercantil		
Impuestos sobre bebidas		
Id. id. toneladas.		
Consumo de ganado.		
Multas por infracciones, ...		
Atrasos hasta fin de 1876 á 77.		
Resultas de 188 á 8		
TOTAL.	11	58

DEPOSITARIA DE LA ADUANA

Y esta carta de pago ha de ser intervenida por el Jefe de la Contabilidad Administrativa de esta Aduana, sin cuyo requisito será nula y de ningún valor ni efecto con arreglo á Instrucción.

Habana 25 de Enero de 1889.

El Cajero,

Intervenida y anotada al número 3875 de los diarios de Intervención y Caja.

El Contador

CONTADURIA

ADUANA LOCAL DE LA HABANA.

NEGOCIADO DE RECAUDACION.

PRESUPUESTO DE 188 8 A 188 9.

Carta de pago Nº 22

Declaración núm. Remate de Manifiesto
Manifiesto núm,
Póliza núm.
Registro núm.
Liquidación núm. 18.043
Buque Adolfo Hale

El Cajero de esta Administración ha recibido de los Sres. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos por D. Manuel Menes *la cantidad de* Dos pesos 92 Cs.

por los derechos correspondientes al documento que al margen se expresa y por los conceptos que de conformidad con el presupuesto son los siguientes:

ESPECIES.	PESOS.	CTS.
En oro. .		
En B/B. .		
En		
TOTAL. .		

Imp. del Gob. y Cap. Gral. por S. M.

CONCEPTOS.	Pesos.	Cts.
Derecho de Importación	2	92
Id. de Exportación		
Id. de Navegación		
Depósito Mercantil		
Impuestos sobre bebidas		
Id. id. toneladas		
Consumo de ganado		
Multas por infracciones, ...		
Atrasos hasta fin de 1876 á 77		
Resultas de 188 .... á 8		
TOTAL.	2	92

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Habana 25 de Enero de 1889.

El Cajero,

ADUANA DE LA HABANA 2876

Intervenida y anotada al número 89
de los diarios de Intervención y Caja.
CONTADURIA

El Contador,

Duplicate

Portland, Maine.

April 15, 1889.

Received of Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, by his draft dated February 28, 1889, on Perkins and Welch, New York, the sum of thirteen dollars and two cents, being the proceeds of the sale by him of two boats, a compass and other articles, saved from the wreck of the schooner "Addie Hale".

Witnesses.

Freedom H. Ulrick Chas. Emmett Gay

Jno. Leonard Jr. Agent Buy "Addie Hale"

Com

CONSULAR BUREAU.

File

No. 938. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 1st, 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 7 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 7 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Economic conditem of Cuba.

One enclosure.

No. 938. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 1st 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany a slip and translation of a paragraph taken from yesterday's Diario de la Marina of this city, giving an account of an address read before the property holders of Matanzas last Sunday by Mr. Juan Manuel Muller, a native of Cadiz, Spain,

and now an official of the Matanzas city government, describing the pitiable condition of the holders of real estate in that city, due to the enormous taxes now collected by the General Government upon all species of production and property of the Island.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Lamm C. Hyams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
-1- Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 938.
Havana, March 1st, 1889.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

28 de febrero de 1889.

—La Junta Magna de señores propietarios de fincas urbanas de Matanzas, se llevó á efecto el domingo último en los salones del Casino Español de aquella ciudad, y en la que, después de elegida la nueva Directiva, el Sr. D. Juan Mª Müller leyó un discurso, describiendo en él, con los más negros colores, la situación angustiosa de los propietarios, á consecuencia de la enorme tributación que grava las fincas urbanas.

Translation

At a general meeting of the owners of real estate in Matanzas, held last Sunday in the hall of the Spanish club in that city, an address was read by Mr. Juan Maria Müller, — after the election of the new

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Havana, March 1st, 1889.

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Translation

At a general meeting of the owners of real estate in Matanzas, held last Sunday in the hall of the Spanish club in that city, an address was read by Mr. Juan Maria Müller, — after the election of the new

Board, in which he described in the darkest colours, the painful condition of the owners of real estate, owing to the enormous taxes burdening city property.

Cor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 7 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 939. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 2. 1889.

Mr Williams
to the Department of State.

Annexation of Cuba
to the United States.

Three enclosures.

No. 939. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 2d 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Owing to the recent publications of some of the american newspapers upon the purchase of the Island of Cuba by the Government of the United States, several of the cuban newspapers have taken up the subject. And believing that the views of the latter might interest the Department, I have translated three

1/3

articles from La Lucha,
La Tarde and El Liberal
of this city, which I
beg to accompany
with the printed slips.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Robert O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosures.

-1- Slip and translation from
La Lucha, dated Feby. 25. 1889.
-2- Slip and translation from
La Tarde, dated 27 Feby, 1889.
-3- Slip and translation from
El Liberal, dated 28 Feby 1889.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 939.
Havana, March 2. 1889.

LA LUCHA.

HABANA, FEBRERO 25 DE 1889.

LA ANEXIÓN.

El anuncio, más ó ménos exacto, más ó ménos prematuro, de los propósitos anexionistas de Mr. Blaine, el intrépido y bullicioso leader del partido republicano en la vecina federacion, ha sacudido un poco, sacándolos de su indiferencia habitual, á los felices habitantes de esta bella Antilla. Algunos de nuestros estimables colegas en la prensa habanera han dicho lo que han creido pertinente al caso, unos desde el punto de vista de las opiniones ó banderías que defienden, otros por su propia cuenta y segun su especial idiosincracia.

Nosotros deseosos, como siempre, de reflejar los diversos matices de la opinion, nos limitamos hoy á consignar las impresiones que hemos ido recogiendo; como datos que puepen servir para apreciar las corrientes que se hacen más perceptibles á traves de este mar de aguas estancadas, que llamamos nuestra vida pública.

De los dos elementos de influencia predominante en la actual situacion, uno se distingue por su protesta ruidosa, por su desaprobacion expresa, paladina y campanuda, por su indignacion de aparato; el otro por su silencio insinuante, por sus semi confesiones reticentes, por su alegría discreta.

La burocracia en ejercicio y la burocracia en situacion de reemplazo, los empleados activos y cesantes, los aspirantes y pretendientes, toda la jerarquía oficial, desde lo más alto hasta lo más bajo de la gran escala del presupuesto, desde el ministro resplandeciente que reside en Madrid hasta el oscuro escribiente que vejeta en Nueva Gerona, ha sentido, ha adivinado la tremenda amenaza, el terrible atentado, el inícuo despojo que quiere cernirse sobre sus cabezas, y llenos de coraje patriótico anhelan correr ya á la defensa de sus empleos y de la integridad. Si algun dia, lo que es hoy mero rumor sin consistencia entrase en las posibilidades de la realidad, ésta sería la falanje sagrada que serviría de núcleo á los decididos, inflamaría á los tibios, y se dispondría con todo su poder, grande ó pequeño, á la resistencia. Para nuestros burócratas, la tierra cambiando de curso ó de posicion en el espacio sería un suceso de menos bulto que ese cambio de soberanía, que habría de cegar la fuente copiosa de beneficios y sinecuras que nace sosegadamente en el gran palacio del ministerio de Ultramar.

En el grupo que representa la riqueza territorial, la industria, la banca, el comercio importador y las profesiones que medran en torno suyo, no es tan fácil encontrar la expresion clara y decidida del sentimiento general. Aquí no estamos en el Canadá; y hay muchos que lo piensan despacio ántes de

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expresar en público ciertas opiniones. Pero sin penetrar en el santuario de las conciencias, y solo por lo que nos enseña el pasado y se trasluce en el presente, bien se puede asegurar que buen número de los poseedores y productores de la riqueza pública se siente como fascinado, siquiera sea en momentos de debilidad, por la idea tentadora de la anexion. Sin poderlo evitar, se representan ese mercado colosal de sesenta y cuatro millones de consumidores abierto, como al toque de una varilla mágica, á nuestros productos, detenidos hoy por la compacta red de un arancel hostil; y consideran al primer granero del mundo y uno de los mayores centros fabriles y manufactureros de la época, inundándonos de sus harinas, de su ulla, de sus artefactos, de sus máquinas, sin que un aduanero les salga al paso, ni un decreto dado á dos mil leguas pueda hacerles torcer el camino. Ven nuestra poblacion estacionaria, y recuerdan, por la terrible ley del contraste, que la gran República duplica la suya en un cuarto de siglo. Piensan en la exígua cifra de nuestra fortuna pública, cada día más mermada, y los sesenta mil millones que poseen nuestros vecinos se les dibujan con cifras de fosforescencia semi-diabólica en el fondo de sus retinas deslumbradas. Sabiendo lo que significa el ahorro, como elemento de trabajo, como fuerza morigeradora, encuentran que en Cuba no existe una sola caja, que guarde y garantice los sobrantes del pueblo; y que en los Estados Unidos el ahorro anual de ese inmenso taller de obreros activos pasa de mil millones. Con poblacion exuberante, con capital enorme ya formado, con la actividad y prevision como virtudes nacionales, la Union Americana representa para ellos una fuerza de inconmensurable potencia; y es demasiado exigir á nuestra flaca naturaleza el pretender que alguna vez no se dejen llevar, siquiera sea imaginariamente, por su atraccion irresistible.

En cuanto á la gran masa del pais es realmente más difícil descubrir su verdadero sentimiento. Hay el inmenso número de los indiferentes, *servum pecus*, que al cabo se alegrarían del cambio por ser cambio; que se encuentran mal hoy, y tienen siempre la esperanza de que se encontrarán mejor mañana. Y hay algunos, no pocos, á quienes no sonríe la idea de la anexion por motivos de órden sentimental, lo cual no es decir que dejen de ser respetables. En éstos predomina más ó ménos vagamente, el espíritu de raza, y sobre todo el temor de lo desconocido. En Cuba, uno de los efectos más marcados del despotismo que la ha domeñado y abatido ha sido la pérdida de la confianza en las propias fuerzas. Hay muchos cubanos que temen de buena fe encontrarse solos; ¿qué no será el encontrarse al lado de otros que consideran infinitamente más fuertes? Para éstos la diversidad de costumbres y la diferencia de idioma toman á veces las proporciones de abismos infranqueables.

Como nos limitamos aquí á consignar los diversos aspectos del sentimiento público, ni apoyamos, ni rebatimos argumentos. Tampoco hemos entrado ahora en el análisis de las ideas políticas que mantienen en circulación los partidos existentes, y que son factores de cierta importancia, aunque no en verdad decisiva. El aspecto social del caso es el que nos ha interesado y el que hemos querido desentrañar. Que de él resulta más de una leccion política, ¿quién lo duda? Pero ¿acaso nuestros gobernantes, ni nuestros gobiernos desean aprender más de lo que saben, con ser tan poco? Séanos lícito un poco de escepticismo.

Translation

Annexation

The announcement, more or less exact, or more or less premature, of the annexation purposes of Mr. Blaine, the intrepid leader of the republican party in the United States, has shaken up and aroused the happy people of this beautiful Island from their habitual indifference. Several of our esteemed colleagues of the Havana press, have said what they have believed pertinent to the case. Some from the standpoint of the principles of the parties to

which they belong and others according to their special leanings.

But, wishing only to reproduce the different shades of opinion upon this subject, we now limit ourselves solely to the task of presenting anew such impressions as we have been able to observe in the belief, that they will aid in the appreciation of the most perceptible currents in this sea of stagnant waters called our public life.

Of the two most predominating elements of influence in the present state of things, one distinguishes itself for its noisy protests, its boisterous

expressions of disapproba-
tion and pompous indig-
nation. while the other
makes itself noticeable
for its insinuating silence,
its reticent semi-confes-
sions, and exhibitions of
discreet contentment

Among the ins-
and the outs of the-
office holders- those in
active service- and those
in expectation of it- the
aspirants and the preten-
dants- all the official
hierarchy, from the lowest
in the grand scale of
the public budget, from
the resplendent minis-
ter who resides in Madrid
to the obscure scribe off
in the Isle of Pines, all
have felt, all have reali-
zed the tremendous threat-
the terrible attack- the

iniquitous despoilment
about to fall upon
their heads; and thrilled
with patriotic courage, they
die ready for the defense
of their offices and the
integrity of the nation.

If what is at
present a mere rumor
without consistence, should
ever become a possibility,
this element would be
the rallying point of
the faithful, and the
inspiring genius of the
timid; for one and all,
large and small, would
flock to the rescue. In
the sight of our office-
holders, the changing
of the earth in its
position or course in
space, would be as nothing
to the change of sovereign-
ty that would bring

about the drying up of that plenteous fountain of rewards and sinecures flowing so placidly out of the grand palace of the Ministry of the Colonies.

But, among the classes representing the interests of agriculture, industry, the exporting and importing trades, and the professions living by commerce, it is not so easy to find a clear and decided expression of opinion. Here we are not in Canada, and there are many who think a long while before expressing themselves in public. But without penetrating into the

sanctuary of other minds,
and solely because
of the teachings of the
past and the signs
of the present, it can
be readily fancied
that a large number
of the possessors and
producers of the public
wealth fell fascinated,
at least in moments of
weakness, by the tempting
idea of annexation.
Unable to resist it,
they fancy that colossal
market of sixty four
millions of consumers
open, as by the touch
of a magic wand, to
our products, now
stagnated by the com
pact net of a hostile
tariff; and they see
the greatest granary
and one of the largest

manufacturing countries
in the world, inunda-
ting us with its flour,
its coals, the products
of its machinery without
the obstructing presence
of a customs officer,
or the disturbing effects
of a decree issued by
a distant Government
two thousand leagues
from home. They look
upon our stagnant
population, and then
contrast it with that
of the Great Republic,
which doubles itself
every twenty five years.
They think of our dwind-
-ling wealth, smaller
day by day, and com-
pare it with the over-
flowing millions of our
neighbors which sparkle
with a sort of half

devilish phosphorescence upon the dazzled retinas of their eyes. Understanding the value of savings as an element of industry, and as a moralizing social force, they, then, recollect that there is not a single savings Bank in Cuba, wherein to guard and guarantee the savings of the people. but that in the United States the annual savings of that great hive of workingmen exceeds a thousand millions of dollars. — With an exuberant population, with an enormous capital already formed, with the national virtues of foresight and activity, the American Union represents

to them a force of immeasurable power; and it would be expecting too much ~~[illegible]~~ to suppose that at times they are not led away, in imagination, by its irresistible attraction.

But, with respect to the great mass of the people, it is more difficult to discover their real sentiments. There is the large body of the indifferent — *servum pecus*, who at least would welcome any change, believing that it would be for the better. There are others, too, who from motives of sentiment, do not look complacently upon annexation — but this in no way implies

that they are not a highly respectable class. Prevailing among the latter there is a spirit of race, more or less vague, accompanied with a profound fear of the unknown. In Cuba, one of the most noticeable effects of a long existing despotism, is the loss of confidence of the people in themselves. There are cubans who fear to find themselves alone. Then, what would not be their fear if they were to find themselves alongside a people whom they consider infinitely stronger than themselves? For these, the diversity of customs and the difference of language, constitute an impassable gulf.

As we limit our-
selves upon the present
occasion to the mere
portraying of the dif-
ferent aspects of public
feeling, we neither
approve nor oppose
these arguments. Neither
do we enter into any
analysis of the ideas
kept in circulation by
political parties, which
though they are factors
of certain importance,
yet they are not decisive.
The social aspect of the
subject is what interests
us most, and is what we
have tried to unravel.
Who can doubt that
more than one political
lesson is here involved?
But, will our governors and
Government, perchance,
wish to add to their

Knowledge? Let us be permitted to be a little Skeptical.

Enclosure No. 2
With Despatch No. 939
Havana, March 2, 1889.

LA TARDE.

Habana, 27 *de Febrero de* 1889.

LA ANEXION.

Nuestro estimado colega *La Lucha* ha publicado un artículo por demás interesante, sobre los rumores, probabilidades y resultados de la anexión de la Isla de Cuba á los Estados Unidos.

No falta quien ha creido ver en dicho artículo cierta tendencia favorable al problema de la anexión.

°°°

La verdad es que las indicaciones de Mr. Blaine preocupan en sumo grado á los hombres que piensan con su cabeza y á todos aquellos que tienen algo que conservar.

Porque es lo que ellos dicen:—

El sentimiento de la pátria, el idioma, las costumbres, son una cosa muy bella, cuando se observan por el lado sensible; pero la perspectiva de la ruina, la miseria y quizás el hambre, son aterradoras.

°°°

En el caso de que la anexión llegase á ser un hecho, añaden los hombres prácticos, desde luego, veríamos desaparecer nuestro amado y glorioso pabellón del castillo del Morro. Esto sería una desgracia regular, es verdad; pero en cambio tendríamos un gobierno sábio, bueno y barato, que nos llevaría á pasos agigantados por la senda de la prosperidad.

°°°

Con la anexión entraríamos á formar parte de un pueblo de 60 millones de habitantes, libre, potente, pacífico y feliz.

Tendríamos un mercado, espléndido y generoso, abierto á nuestros especiales productos, con los cuales ningún país del mundo podría competir.

Nuestras costas, en breve tiempo, se cuajarían de naves de todas clases, y nuestros campos se verían cruzados por centenares de ferro carriles.

Surgirían las ciudades y los pueblos, en nuestros estensos litorales, como por encanto, y con tantos elementos de vida como guarda esta tierra privilegiada en su seno, puestos al servicio de tanta actividad honrada y bien dirijida, á la vuelta de diez años aumentaría seis veces la población.

°°°

Hablando de este asunto ha dicho nuestro estimado colega *El País*:

«Ni Cuba se vende, ni España trocará jamás por dinero el mas bello florón de su corona.»

Oh! Esta es una quijotada homérica, digna de la pluma de Cervantes Saavedra, ó de *El León* de Casanova.

°°°

Menos mal si nos dieran algún dinero por el guiñapo éste que llamamos Cuba y que en verdad, tal como está hoy, nada vale. ¡Si sería la primera véz que nosotros los españoles hemos vendido territorios!

¿O es que teme el colega perder alguna futura presidencia?

Tranquilícese en este caso. España se rie de eso y de la autonomía; por ahora.

Lo único que puede hacerla meditar, son las palabras de Mister Blaine.

°°°

Una palabra para concluir: conste que LA TARDE no apoya la anexión.

Preferimos nuestras gloriosas tradiciones y nuestros infortunios, á todo.

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Translation

Annexation

Our esteemed colleague La Lucha, has published an interesting article upon the rumors, probabilities and results of annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States. There are not wanting persons who believe they see in that article a certain tendency in favor of annexation.

×

The truth is, the indications of Mr. Blaine, furnish important matter of thought for men who think with

their heads, and have something to lose. — Because here is how they reason:— Love of country, one's language, and customs are a beautiful thing when observed from the stand-point of sentiment; but the perspective of ruin, — misery and perhaps famine, are terrifying.

X

In case annexation should become a fact, it is admitted by practical men, that our beloved and glorious flag would disappear from the — Morro Castle. This would, doubtless, be something of a misfortune; but in exchange we would have a wise, good — and cheap government,

that would lead us by
giant strides over the
path of prosperity.

X

With annexation, we would
become pait of a natim
of sixty millions of
inhabitants, free, power-
ful, peaceable and
happy. We would have
a splendid and gene-
rous market open to
our special products,
with which no country
could then compete.
Our coasts, in a short
time, would teem with
vessels of all Kinds,
and our territory would
be crossed by hundreds
of rail-roads. Cities
and towns would spring
up throughout the
Island, as by enchant-
ment; and with the

resources of wealth contained in our privileged soil, under the control of free and well directed labor, the population would increase sixfold in ten years.

X

Our colleague the Pais remarks upon this subject that: "Cuba is not for sale, neither would Spain exchange for money the most beautiful jewel of her crown." Oh! this is a mere homeric quixotism, worthy of the pen of a Cervantes, or of a penny sheet.

X

Better still, if the americans would give us any money for this ragamuffin called

Cuba, which to tell the truth, is now worthless. Would this be the fiist time that we spaniards have sold territory! Or is it that our colleague fears to lose a future presidency! Let it tranquilize itself; Spain for the present, laughs at annexation, as well as at the concession of self-government to Cuba. The only thing that can make Spain think, are the words of Mr. Blaine.

×

One word in conclusion: Let it be known that La Tarde does not advocate annexation. We prefer our glorious traditions, and our misfortunes above all other things.

Enclosure No. 3
Mijk Despatch No. 939
Havana, March 2, 1889.

EL LIBERAL.

28 de Febrero de 1889.

¿Anexión?

Ha vuelto á tomar carta de naturaleza en nuestra política militanle, la chirigota de la anexion de Cuba á la populosa y absorvente Confederación de los Estados Unidos. El Liberal, con su castellana franqueza, ya lo ha dicho bien claro: no quiere ni desea la anexión de esta Colonia española á los americanos, porque lo crée, sino perjudicial á los intereses materiales, —que eso habría que saber cuáles eran—al ménos en lo que respecta á sus intereses eminentemente morales. Nos aterra—creánlo los muy pocos anexionistas que pudiera haber aquí—eso de tener que cambiar de patria, idioma y costumbres, y hasta de temperamento. Abdicar así, porque sí, de nuestra raza, de la cual—séanos permitido decirlo—estamos tan orgullosos, no entra ni ha entrado nunca en nuestro modo de ser orgánico. Como no créemos, por absurda, en la trasmigración de las almas, se nos hace forzoso creer también en esa odiosa anexión, que viene á ser una trasmigración de distinto órden y de cosas.

Todo cubano que se preste con cándida sencillez á comulgar en esas ideas anexionistas, no comprende ó no quiere comprender, que se convierte de hombre libre, sensato y pensador, en instrumento ó cosa que, como los objetos inanimados, ni habla, piensa ni siente. La idea solo de que seríamos vendidos como míseros esclavos al déspota extranjero—pues hay de todo en casa—subleva nuestra sangre, al pensar que esa medida nos pondría á un nivel social tan bajo, que nuestra conciencia indignada no quiere clasificarla.

¿Creen los anexionistas que los americanos desean apropiarse la Isla de Cuba, con el único y exclusivo objeto de proporcionar nuestra felicidad? Los que crean en esta esperanza, se equivocan de por medio. Entonces, cuando los cubanos, con valor espartano, peleaban en los campos, conquistando su independencia, les hubieran ayudado reconociendo su beligerancia, que era bien poca cosa, dada la riqueza y los aires de protección de que tanto alardean esos sajones de la América. No hay que hacerse castillos en el aire; seamos más prácticos; entreguémonos con firme y entera convicción á defender los ideales de la Autonomía dentro de la nacionalidad española, que puede ser que la justicia y la razón se abran paso más ó ménos tarde, y renazca para este desgraciado país, una nueva era de prosperidades, sin la intervención de gentes extrañas que, por mucho que nos quieran—que es lo contrario—no nos querrán más que nuestros padres y hermanos ó lo que sean.

Ahora, véase lo que dice un periódico americano respecto del particular; y convénzanse los anexionistas de que los americanos se quieren demasiado á sí propios para querer á nadie. Si desean la isla de Cuba, no es

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ciertamente para engrandecerla, sino para hacer temible y darle más importancia á su vasta República. Dice el *Sun*, que es el periódico al cual nos hemos referido:

«La importancia estratégica de Cuba, fundada en que domina la entrada del Golfo Mejicano, varias veces la hemos indicado nosotros. Mas sea cual fuere su utilidad actual en este sentido, acrecentaráse esta de un modo señalado, cuando esté concluido cualquiera de los canales inter-océanicos, bien sea el de Panamá ó el de Nicaragua. El dominio de Cuba en tiempo de guerra, implicaría la fiscalización del canal. Esto es tan evidente que, á haberse podido llevar á cabo el proyecto de M. de Lesseps y á haber podido quedar el canal de Panamá bajo la influencia francesa, insinuaciones por parte de Francia para la compra de la Isla, habríanse seguido como cosa natural.»

Esto es lo que confiesan los americanos. Lo que no dicen, porque ese es el secreto, es que en la Confederación americana existe un árduo problema que no saben los estadistas cómo resoverlo y, que con la compra de Cuba sería un hecho resuelto. Trataríase entónces, sencillamente, de hacer emigrar á esta Isla, á todos los antiguos esclavos que habitan el sur de la República Americana.

Eco ill problema..

—(X)—

Translation

Annexation?

The joke about the annexation of Cuba to the populous

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Eco ill problema..

——(X)——

Translation

Annexation?

The joke about the annexation of Cuba to the populous

and absorbing confederation of the United States, has been again introduced into our militant politics. The Libiral, with its castillion frankness has already, in plain language, declared itself in opposition to the annexation of this Spanish Colony to the American Union: because it believes, that such a step, if not prejudicial to the material, would, at least be injurious, to the moral interests of the Island. We beg to assure the very small number of annexationists here, that the thought of having to change our country, our language and our customs, and perhaps our very natures, really alarms us. For, to abdicate

thus, our rights of race descent, of which we are so proud, without cause; neither enters nor never will enter our heads. As we do not believe, from its absurdity, in the transmigration of souls, it is difficult for us to accept the hateful proposition of annexation, which is in reality only another transmigration of a different order.

Every Cuban who lends himself with candid simplicity to share in these annexation ideas, either does not or wishes not to understand, that he changes himself from a free sensible, and thinking man — into an instrument or thing that neither feels, speaks, nor

thinks. The mere idea that we are to be sold like miserable slaves to the foreign despot, makes our blood boil - because of the social degradation that such a step would bring upon us.

Do the annexation-ists believe the americans propose to buy the Island with the sole desire to bring about our salvation? Those who entertain this idea are very much mis-taken. For were it so, when the cubans were fighting in the fields with Spartan bravery for independence, the americans would then have helped by granting them belligerent rights, a very small matter,

indeed, in view of their great power and patronizing airs. Castles should not be built in the air. Let us be more practical, and devote ourselves firmly and loyally to the obtainment of Home Government within the Spanish nationality. Justice and reason will some day have their sway. And this unhappy country will revive to enjoy a new era of prosperity without the intervention of the foreigner; who- soever much he may like us, can never like us more than our own fathers and brothers, or others of our own race.

We now lay before our readers the remarks of an american paper

upon this subject, and
let the annexationists
here convince themselves
that the americans are
so enamored of themselves,
that they have no love
left for another people.
If they desire the Island
of Cuba, it is not to
aggrandize it; but only
to strengthen and make
their own vast Republic
more terrible to the eyes
of the world. We extract
the following from the
Sun, the paper to which
we refer:

"The strategic importance
of Cuba, commanding
as it does the entrance to
the Gulf of Mexico, we have
often indicated. But
whatever may be its present
usefulness on that score,

this would be signally enhanced after the completion of a trans-isthmian canal, whether at Panamà or Nicaragua. The possession of Cuba would in time of war be apt to carry with it the control of the intero-ceanic waterway. This is so obvious that, had the project of M. de Lesseps been carried out, and the Isthmus of Panamà passed under French influence, an overture from France for the purchase of the Island might have followed as a natural event."

Thus far the americans confess to their intentions. But the secret lies in what they cover

up, and it is this: The United States are engaged upon an arduous problem, without their statesmen knowing how to solve it; but which would solve itself by the purchase of Cuba: For the attempt would then be made to colonize the former slaves of the southern States in this Island.

Eco ill problema.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 13 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 740. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, 6. March, 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with satisfaction and approval.
Inform Jas. E. Ward & Co. New York.
MAR 14 1889 aa

To J.E. Ward & Co. Ack'd 9/89.
Ack'd to S.G. Ack'd 9/89.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Messrs Hidalgo & Co, relating to stoppage of work on the american Steamers during the hours of dusk.

one enclosure

No. 940. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 6th March, 1889.

Honorable George L. Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 25th. ultimo received from Messrs Hidalgo & Co, relating to a visit made by me in company with Mr. Federico Zaldo, a member of that firm, upon the Governor General.

The occasion of this visit was an order given disallowing to the Ward line of american steamers the facility hitherto accorded them in common with all

steamers of working an hour or so after dusk when needed to keep up with their schedules of sailing,- yet continuing this accommodation to the Spanish Trasatlantic - steamers trading between Havana and New York, upon the plea, as I was informed, that the latter were thus privileged by reason of being subsidized by the Spanish Govelnment.

I at once accompanied Mr. Baldo in this visit. And I am now glad to state that as soon as the Governor General was made acquainted with the facts and bearings of this case, he immediately instructed the - Intendant General of Finance to order that the american steamers be reallowed the same facilities hitherto accorded them. This occurence took place on Saturday afternoon the 23d ultimo, and had the steamer "Manhattan", the one

in question, not been allowed to have worked for one or two hours after sundown that day; she would have had to lay here with cargo, passengers and mail until the next monday morning.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Lamon V. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
No. 1. Messrs Hidalgo & Co to Mr. Williams
February 25th 1889.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 940.
Havana, March 6th, 1889.
Copy.

Havana, Feby. 25th 1889.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.
U. S. Consul General,
Present.

Dear Sir:

The Intendant General, having instructed the Collector of the Port to grant the necessary permit to work during the night the Am. S. S. "Manhattan," of the New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. and to all those of the same line, that may be necessary hereafter, we do not see the necessity, for the present, of troubling you any further in the matter.

We now avail of this opportunity,

to again thank you for the prompt help you gave us in our joint visit to the Governor General, and and which turned out of such good result.

We are,

Dear Sir,

Your Obdt. Servants,

Signed = Hidalgo & Co.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 13 1889
RECEIVED

File

No. 941. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 6th, 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. expressing gratification that such good relation have existed &c &c.
MAR 14 1889 a d s

Ackd to C.G. March 20/89.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

A letter received from General Maine expressing thanks &c.

Two enclosures.

No 941. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 6th 1889.

Honorable George L Rives,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy and translation of a letter received yesterday from General Salvas Marin, in which he has been pleased upon his departure for Spain to express his satisfaction for the good harmony and cordiality that have characterized the official relations between this Consulate and the General Government of the Island during the period of his command, and thanking

1/2

me at the same time for my
courtesy of deportment observed
towards him personally.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
No. 1 Translation of the Governor
General's letter to Mr. Williams
2. Original of the same

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 941
Havana, March 6th, 1889.
Translation

The Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Personal

Havana, 4 March 1889.

Mr. R. O. Williams,
U. S. Consul General,

My highly esteemed Sir:

On ceasing in the superior command of this Island, it affords me a great pleasure to acknowledge the good harmony and cordiality that have presided in the official relations between that Consulate of your

with charge and this General Government; and to thank you at the same time for your continuous courteous personal attentions.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you once more of the esteem of your friend and obt. Servt.

Signed = Sabas Marin.

Enclosure No 2
With Despatch No 941.
Havana, March 6th, 1889.
Copy

El Gobernador General de la
Isla de Cuba.

Particular

Mr. R. O. Williams,
Consul General de los Estados Unidos

Muy Sr. mio: y de toda mi consideracion: Al cesar en el mando superior de esta Isla me es grato espresar á V. mi satisfaccion por la buena armonia y cordialidad en las relaciones oficiales que han mediado entre ese Consulado de su digno cargo y este Gobierno General. dandole al propio tiempo, espresivas gracias por la deferente atencion

personal que siempre le he
merecido.

Con este motivo me repito
de V. muy atento amigo y S. S.
Q. B. S. M.
firmado = Sabas Marin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 20 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU

File

No. 942. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 13th March, 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 20 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba.

---

one enclosure.

No. 942. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 13th March, 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

As agreeing with the descending economic progression in the commercial prosperity of Cuba, indicated in my despatches numbers 924 of the 8th of August, and 933 of the 12th of September 1888, and in the belief that the perusal will interest the Department, I have translated and enclose herewith a slip containing some comments published lately in an editorial

of the Diario de la Marina, upon the public debt, and budget of Cuba, — and repro— duced by the Pais, both of this city, and organs respec— tively of the Spanish and home rule parties of this Island.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Hamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
—1— Slip and translation as stated

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 942.
Havana, March 13th, 1889.

EL PAIS.

HABANA 9 DE MARZO DE 1889.

Véanse, si nó, las palabras del decano (Marzo 5):

"Si de un presupuesto de veinte millones, ó veinte y dos de pesos que racionalmente pueden soportar estas provincias, se distrae la mitad para el servicio de la Deuda, claramente se ve que no es posible atender á las exigencias que demandan los organismos de que se compone nuestra vida social, y el sistema se puede plantear en los siguientes términos: Si se atiende á la Deuda tienen que quedar indotados los servicios, ó á la inversa: si se atiende á los servicios, queda la Deuda desatendida.

Y de aquí el problema que ya ha sido apuntado en el Parlamento por uno de los senadores (el Sr. Conde de Galarza) que con más calor se viene ocupando de la defensa de nuestros intereses, es á saber: que la Nacion, como lo ha hecho tantas veces, venga en auxilio de estas provincias, parte integrante de su territorio, ayudándolas á llevar esa abrumadora carga de la deuda que no pueden soportar por completo en la situacion que actualmente atraviesan; cuanto más, que averiguado el orígen de todas las deudas que constituyen la enorme suma de que se trata, no son imputables todas á nuestro Tesoro, si se tienen en cuenta los principios de equidad y de justicia, que si deben prevalecer entre naciones extrañas, con mayor razon han de aplicarse á las relaciones de unas provincias con su madre patria.

Pero no basta que se lleve á cabo esa y cualquier otro operacion financiera, si á la vez no se aborda de frente la nivelacion de los Presupuestos, porque los déficits constantes, son, por decirlo así, la llaga abierta que importa cicatrizar de un modo radical, á fin de no tener que repetir con demasiada frecuencia esa série de operaciones gravosas, que á vueltas de quitas y comisiones hacen estériles tantos sacrificios, despues de diez años de plena paz."

Translation

The Diario de la Marina,

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 942.
Havana, March 13th, 1889.

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Translation

The Diario de la Marina,

conservative, commenting the speech delivered in the Spanish Cortes by Count Galarza, upon the Budget and public debt of Cuba, says:

"If from a budget of 20 to 22 millions of dollars which is the most the Island of Cuba can reasonably bear, the one half is taken for the payment of the interest on the public debt; then, it will be manifestly impossible to attend to the requirements of the different branches of the public service, and the dilemma may be stated thus: If the interest of the debt is paid; the public service must be left uncovered: If the public service is paid, then the interest on the debt must be left uncovered.

"Such are the terms of the problem, as stated in Parliament by Count Galarza, who with so much solicitude occupies himself in the defense of the interests of this Island. The entire nation, as it has so often done, must again come to the help of the Colony — an integral part of its territory, in carrying the heavy load of debt, which alone, under present circumstances, it can no longer bear.

But no financial operation will suffice, if at the same time no reduction of the Budget is made; because these constant deficits, are, in fact, the open sore that must be radically healed, to the end that such burdening operations shall

not be so often repeated,
because rendering abortive,
with their discounts and
commissions, the many
sacrifices, — after ten years
of peace."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 20 1889
RECEIVED.

File

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 943. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 14th, 1889.

Ackd mch 25/89.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject.
aaa
MAR 20 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Reporting the arrival of the new Govern General.

---

one enclosure.

No. 943. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 14th 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that General Don Manuel Salamanca, recently appointed Governor General to succeed General Don Sabas Marin in the command of the Island of Cuba, arrived here from Spain yesterday and took the oath of office in the afternoon. I was present with the Consular Corps at the palace upon the performance of the ceremony

of recognition and salutation usual on the inauguration of the Governors General of Cuba. In view of the general interest and curiosity attending the coming of General Sala- manca to this Island, and the much that is expected of him, as well as promised by him; I have thought it would interest the Depart- ment to read his address to the inhabitants, wherein he outlines the policy he intends to practice. I have therefore translated, and enclose it herewith. 1/

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure.
-1- Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 943
Havana, 14th. March, 1889.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

Jueves 14 de marzo de 1889.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Habitantes de la Isla de Cuba.

La altísima honra que me ha dispensado S. M. el Rey (Q. D. G.) y en su nombre la Reina Regente, nombrándome Gobernador General de esta Isla, trueca en satisfacción al hallarme entre vosotros.

Juzgára superiores á mis fuerzas los patrióticos deberes que vengo á cumplir, si no contase con vuestra lealtad y entusiasmo en tantas ocasiones demostrados; pero cuando un pueblo alienta esas virtudes, nada más fácil que llegar al término de un camino por el que han de acompañarme ciertamente mi inquebrantable amor á España, suprema aspiración de toda la vida y mi amor acendrado á la justicia, constante necesidad de mi conciencia.

Organisar una administración honrada que tenga por base la moralidad y por recompensa vuestro aplauso; dar solución á difíciles problemas económicos que aseguren el bienestar de la Isla y el desarrollo de los intereses públicos; borrar las huellas de pasadas luchas para fundir en un solo pensamiento á cuantos sientan correr por sus venas sangre española, ha de ser mi único deseo, el móvil levantado de mi política: que si contraje el compromiso con la Madre patria de emplear todos los medios para asegurar la paz, fuente de prosperidades y de grandeza, y de poner la administración á la luz del dia para que las sombras de la inmoralidad no la empañen, también contraje conmigo mismo el no menos sagrado de estrechar los lazos que á todos deben unirnos y con las grandes energías de este pueblo abrir una nueva era precursora de un porvenir risueño.

Habitantes de la Isla: para llevar á cabo mi empresa cuento con vuestro patriótico concurso, contad en cambio con el decidido propósito de realizarla que abriga vuestro Gobernador General

Manuel Salamanca.

Habana, 13 de marzo de 1889.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 943
Havana, 14th. March, 1889.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

Jueves 14 de marzo de 1889.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

Habitantes de la Isla de Cuba.

La altísima honra que me ha dispensado S. M. el Rey (Q. D. G.) y en su nombre la Reina Regente, nombrándome Gobernador General de esta Isla, truécase en satisfacción al hallarme entre vosotros.

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Manuel Salamanca.

Habana, 13 de marzo de 1889.

Translation

Genical Goverment of the Island of Cuba

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

The high honor dispensed me by His Majesty the King (w. h. g) and in his name the Queen Regent, appointing me Govenor General of this Island, changes itself into satisfaction on finding myself among you.

I would judge the patiotic duties I come to accomplish as superior to my ability, were it not that I count upon your loyalty and enthusiasm so often —

proved, but when a people is possessed of those virtues, nothing is more easy than to reach the end of the road, accompanied as I shall be with my unfailing love of country (España) and the supreme aspiration of my life— an unblemished love of justice— the constant companion of my conscience.

To organize an honest administration with morality as its basis, and your approval as the recompense; to solve difficult economic problems for securing the welfare of the Island and the development of the public interests; to efface the traces of past struggles and fuse into one common thought all who feel that Spanish blood runs through their veins,

Translation

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constitute my only desire, and the high motive of my policy; for if I have bound myself to the mother country to employ all means for the security of peace — the fountain-head of all prosperity and greatness, and to hold up the administration of affairs to the light of day that it may not be darkened by immorality, I also bound myself to the no less sacred duty of — strengthening the ties, that — ought to unite us all, and with the great energies of the people open a new era as the harbinger of a smiling future.

Inhabitants of Cuba: to carry out these designs I count upon your patriotic aid, and in exchange count upon the firm purpose entertained for their realization by

your Governor General.

signed = Manuel Salamanca.

Havana, March 13th, 1889.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 20 1889
RECEIVED.

Ackd Gely
Mch 23/89

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy this desp. to Grinnell Minturn & Co, with a letter explaining this transmission.
MAR 20 1889
Ackd accordingly

No. 944.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 14 1889.

To Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Mch 21/89.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Advising transmission of a package addressed to Messrs Grinnell Minturn & Co, New York, containing $3,000, U.S. bonds.

Two Enclosures.

Sent by registered mail - March 20-89

See receipts within.

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT sent MAR 20 1889, 188 .

Reg. No. 37569 From Post Office at WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Reg. Letter / Reg. Parcel } Addressed to Grinnell Merriam & Co

Post Office at N.Y. - N.Y. -

After obtaining receipt below, the Postmaster will mail this Card, without cover and without postage, to address on the other side.

RECEIVED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED REGISTERED { *LETTER. / PARCEL.

(SENDER'S NAME ON OTHER SIDE.)

Sign on dotted lines to the right.

When delivery is made to other than addressee, the name of both addressee and recipient must appear.

Grinnell, Merriam & Co
G.W. Ferris 5-320

* Erase letter or parcel according to which is sent.

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT sent MAR 20 1889, 188 .

Reg. No. 37569 From Post Office at WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Reg. Letter / Reg. Parcel } Addressed to Grinnell Minturn & Co

Post Office at N.Y. N.Y.

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Sign on dotted lines to the right.

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Grinnell, Minturn & Co
G.K. Ferris 3-20

* Erase letter or parcel according to which is sent.

This receipt is used for Official, Free, and Franked Matter received for registration.

Washington City Post Office, Registry Division,

Washington, D. C., Mch 21, 188

Received from Department of State, (One) piece

	ADDRESSED TO—	DESTINATION.
	Messrs Grinnell & Minturn & Co	New York City N.Y.

5—1393.

JOHN W. ROSS, P. M.,

Per J. O'Hunt.

No: 944

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 14 1889.

Hon: Alvey A. Adee,
Asst Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a package addressed to Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & Co, of New York, and containing, as per invoice herewith, three U. S. Bonds, 4% Consols, amounting to three thousand dollars, standing in the name of Izabel Urbizu y Mendiola, and delivered to me by her guardian Mrs. Izabel Mendiola de Urbizu; which I have to request that the Department will please forward to its address.

by registered mail.

It is distinctly understood that this Consulate General assumes no responsibility whatever, either of an official or private character in respect to the transmission or delivery of said package, but that this method is adopted solely for the purpose of substantiating the fact, should occasion require it, of the transmission of the bonds as stated.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant,

Sam'l S. Williams

Consul General

Enclosures:

1- package addressed to Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,

2. invoice of bonds in said package -

I N V O I C E of Three U.S. Bonds, U.S. Consols, Four per Cents of 1907, amounting to Three Thousand Dollars, in the name of Ysabel Urbizu y Mendiola, forwarded to Messrs. Grinnell minturn and CO, of New York, through the Department of State, to wit:

Three Bonds of One thousand dollars each, original date of May 8th 1884, and numbered I29,573; I29,574; and I29,575.- - $3,000,-

---

H A V A N A , March 14th 1889.

Ysabel Urbizu y Mendiola
by her guardian
Ysabel Mendiola de Urbizu

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

File

CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 945. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 16th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 23 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Acknowledging appointment of the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States.

No. 945 U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 16th 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular dated March 6th informing me of your appointment of Secretary of State, for which please accept my congratulations.

I am, Sir
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

No 946. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 19th 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAR 26 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba.

One enclosure.

No. 946. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 19th 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C

Sir:

I beg to enclose the within Slip extracted from La Lucha of this city, and which I have translated for the information of the Department. 1/

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Fitzhugh Lee
Consul General.

Enclosure.
-1- Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 946
Havana, March 19th 1889.

LA LUCHA

18 de Marzo de 1889.

Cinco meses.

Llamamos la atención del señor Gobernador General acerca de la terrible situación en que se hallan los empleados públicos, á quienes se deben los haberes correspondientes á cinco meses.

Esos servidores del Estado se ven en la dura necesidad de empeñar hasta los muebles más indispensables para poder sostener á sus familias. Jamás se han atrasado tanto las pagas como ahora, en que gobierna la Hacienda el señor Combis, quien se olvida de que no puede haber moralidad con hambre.

N

Translation

Five months

We call the attention of the Governor General to the terrible

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 946
Havana, March 19th 1889.

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Translation

Five months

We call the attention of the Governor General to the terrible

situation of the government clerks, whose salaries for the last five months are unpaid.

The servants of the Government find themselves under the hard necessity of pawning even their most necessary furniture for the maintenance of their families. Never have the salaries of the clerks been so behind, as under the present incumbent of the Intendancy, who forgets there can be no morality where there is hunger.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 947. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 21. 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to Press.
Ack, by subject, accordingly -
MAR 26 1889

Ackd. Apl 1/89

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Order of the Governor General for the suppression of brigandage in Cuba.

---

one enclosure.

No. 924. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 21, 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Believing that it would interest the Department, I have translated and accompany herewith a slip containing the Circular addressed on the 18th instant to the Civil Governors of the provinces of this Island by the Governor General, transmitting them instructions for the suppression of brigandage.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Chas. O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
1 Slip and translation
as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 947
Habana, March 21, 1889.

EL PAIS.

HABANA 19 DE MARZO DE 1889.

CONTRA EL BANDOLERISMO.

La *Gaceta* de hoy ha publicado la siguiente Circular del Gobernador General, hácia la cual llamamos la atencion de nuestros lectores, reservándonos para otro dia todo comentario.

Dice así:

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Circular.

La alarma que difunden por toda la Isla los ataques á la seguridad individual, ha llegado á producirse hasta tal punto, que es ya obligacion imprescindible agotar todos los medios para conseguir que se restablezca la confianza y se aleje todo temor en campos y poblados.

Sin perjuicio de remitir á V. S. órdenes reservadas, cuyo cumplimiento puede dar por resultado el fin que apetecemos, exigido, por una parte por opinion pública, y reclamada, por otra, por el decoro del Gobierno de todos los paises civilizados, cumple á mi deber, tanto más imperioso cuanto más importante es el asunto que á su cumplimiento me obliga, dar á V. S. las instrucciones precisas y terminantes, para estirpar de raiz el mal que todos lamentamos.

Es necesario que, inspirándose V. S. en el supremo interés de la tranquilidad pública, despliegue todo el celo y la actividad del funcionario inteligente consagrado á la defensa de los intereses á su Gobierno encomendados, y que emplee cuantos recursos en manos de la Autoridad residen, para prevenir, evitar ó imponer rápida y enérgica represion á cualquiera hecho vandálico que se realice en la provincia de su mando.

No basta que, cuando se tenga noticia de la aparicion de alguna gavilla de bandidos, disponga V. S. su persecucion por la fuerza pública; no basta que, cuando se sepa que un ciudadano honrado ha caido en poder de los malhechores, que exigen por su libertad ó envida una suma más ó ménos importante, apele V. S. á todos los medios de accion para evitar un enorme delito y una gran vergüenza; es preciso, indispensable, que sin tregua ni descanso, consagrándose por completo á asunto tan preferente, indague, averigüe, vigile y persiga constantemente á cuantos por sus hábitos y costumbres, por sus antecedentes criminales, ó por su conducta sospechosa, puedan, en un momento dado, atentar á la vida de sus semejantes, ó á la propiedad, objeto, á veces, de brutales atropellos.

Hora es ya de que cese toda indiferencia y de que, sin contemplacion de ninguna clase, se haga sentir el peso de la Autoridad en los mal avenidos con el respeto á las leyes y á los hombres; hora es ya de que se persiga, no sólo á los criminales que se arrojan á cometer toda clase de atentados, sino de tratar con el mismo rigor, y aún más, si cabe, á cuantos, sea cual fuere su posicion, por debilidad ó por punible inteligencia, amparan ó ayudan á sustraerse á la accion de la justicia, á los que, si no contaran con cierta clase de apoyos, más ó ménos directos, caerian indudablemente en poder de sus perseguidores.

Exija V. S. la debida responsabilidad á los funcionarios públicos de cualquier órden que sean, que no acrediten su celo y actividad en el mejor servicio; haga comprender, lo mismo á los Alcaldes que á los Jueces Municipales, que el abandono de los deberes de su cargo en la persecucion de los delincuentes, ha de ser severamente castigado; propóngame V. S. la correccion oportuna para los Jefes de las zonas infestadas por el bandolerismo, que no muestren el mayor celo en su persecucion y captura; y, si lo que no es de esperar, encontrase en los encargados de imponer el debido castigo á los que hubiesen caido en poder de los tribunales, falta de severidad ó censurable negligencia, déme inmediato conocimiento de ello, para imponerles la correccion debida.

Tan resuelto estoy á hacer efectiva la responsabilidad de los hechos criminales á los que, aún sin tener en ellos complicidad alguna, pueda acusárseles de omision ó falta de celo en el cumplimiento de su deber oficial, que estimaré motivo bastante para la separacion del mando que ejercen á los Jefes de la Guardia Civil, Inspectores y Celadores de Policía, en cuya demarcacion se perpetre cualquier acto de bandolerismo.

Penétrese V. S. perfectamente del espíritu de las órdenes que trasmito, dedíquese con verdadera tenacidad á la persecucion de los malhechores, y tenga la seguridad de que, así como ha de causarme el mayor disgusto la perpetracion de cualquiera delito que quede impune y que no se hayan puesto todos los medios para evitarlo, veré con grandísima satisfaccion y sabré recompensar dignamente á todo funcionario ó agente de la autoridad, sea del instituto que fuere, que se distinga en la persecucion de los malhechores y tenga la fortuna de capturarlos ú obligarles á abandonar el teatro de sus hazañas criminales.

Lo que manifiesto á V. S. para su más extricto cumplimiento, deseando que diga á este Gobierno General cuanto considere oportuno para conseguir el resultado que en esta circular se interesa.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.

Habana, 18 de Marzo de 1889.

Manuel Salamanca.

Sr. Gobernador Civil de la provincia de.....

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 947
Habana, March 21, 1889.

EL PAIS.

HABANA. 19 DE MARZO DE 1889.

CONTRA EL BANDOLERISMO.

La *Gaceta* de hoy ha publicado la siguiente Circular del Gobernador General, hácia la cual llamamos la atencion de nuestros lectores, reservándonos para otro dia todo comentario.

Dice así:

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Circular.

La alarma que difunden por toda la Isla los ataques á la seguridad individual, ha llegado á producirse hasta tal punto, que es ya obligacion imprescindible agotar todos los medios para conseguir que se restablezca la confianza y se aleje todo temor en campos y poblados.

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Es necesario que, inspirándose V. S. en el supremo interés de la tranquilidad pública, despliegue todo el celo y la actividad del funcionario inteligente consagrado á la defensa de los intereses á su Gobierno encomendados, y que emplee cuantos recursos en manos de la Autoridad residen, para prevenir, evitar é imponer rápida y enérgica reprension á cualquiera hecho vandálico que se realice en la provincia de su mando.

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Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.

Habana, 18 de Marzo de 1889.

Manuel Salamanca.

Sr. Gobernador Civil de la provincia de.....

Translation

Against Brigandage

The Gazette of this morning contains the following Circular of the Governor General, to which we call the attention of our readers, reserving our comments for a future number of the Pais.

"General Government of the Island of Cuba"

Circular

The alarm caused by the attacks upon individual

security, has so spread itself throughout the Island, that it has now become a necessary duty to exhaust all means for the reestablishment of confidence and the banishment of all fear of danger from the rural districts and towns.

Regardless of the private orders to be remitted to you, the execution of which can bring about the end desired, as exacted, on the one part, by public opinion, and on the other by the decorum of Government among all civilized countries, it becomes my duty, as imperiously as the subject is important and demanding of me fulfillment, to give you precise and positive instructions for the extirpation

of the evil we all lament.

It is necessary that in inspiring yourself in the supreme interest of the public tranquility, you display all the zeal and activity of the intelligent functionary devoted to the defense of the interests intrusted to your Government, and that you employ every resource under Authority, to prevent, avoid and apply an energet- ic correction to any vandal- lic act that may be realized in the province of your command.

It is not sufficient that upon the appearance of any gang of bandits, you order their persecution by the public force; it is not sufficient that when it is known that a peaceable

citizen has fallen into the power of highwaymen, who exact a larger or smaller ransom for his freedom or life, that you appeal to all the means of action to prevent an enormous crime and a great shame.— It is necessary, it is indispensable, without time or rest, that you devote yourself entirely to so preforent an affair, and inquire, ascertain, watch and persecute constantly every one whose habits and customs, from their criminal antecedents, or suspicious conduct, might at any given moment, attempt against the life of their fellow beings, or against property, the object at

times, of bietal outrages.

It is now time that all influence should cease, and without compassion of any Kind, that those who neither respect the law or people be made to feel the weight of Authority. It is now time to pursue, not only the criminals who boldly commit all Kinds of crimes, but to treat with the same rigor, and even more, if possible all, whatever may be their position, who from fear, or from criminal understanding, protect or help those whom did they not count upon a certain Kind of help more or less direct, would undoubtedly fall into the power of their pursuers.

You must exact due responsibility of the public functionaries of whatever rank they may be, who do not give proof of their zeal and activity in the performance of service. — Make the Mayors and Municipal Judges also understand that the abandonment of the duties committed to their charge in the prosecution of delinquents, will be severely chastised. Propose to me the suitable correction for the chiefs of the districts infested with highwaymen, who do not show the greatest zeal in their persecution and capture. and, if as it is not to be expected, you should find in those encharged with the infliction of punishment

upon criminals who shall have fallen under the power of the courts, the want of severity or censurable negligence; then give me immediate notice of such cases that I may apply the due corrective.

I am so resolved upon the exaction of full responsibility for criminal acts of those who, though they may have no complicity, yet may be accused of the omission or want of Zeal in the fulfillment of official duty, that I will esteem it a sufficient reason to seperate from their commands the chiefs of the Civil Guard, Inspectors and Captains of Police, within whose districts any act of brigandage is perpetrated.

Inform yourself well of
the spirit of the orders
I transmit. Devote
yourself with true tenacity
to the pursuit of the
malefactors, with the
assurance, that just as
it will give me the
greatest displeasure to
know of the perpetration
of any crime with impu-
nity, and against which
every preventive measure
was not taken, it will
at the same time time
afford me great satis-
faction, to recompense,
in a worthy manner,
every functionary or
agent of authority, of
whatever branch, who
may distinguish himself
in the pursuit of the male-
factors, and have the
fortune to capture or

oblige them to abandon the theatre of their criminal exploits.

While charging you with strict fulfillment of these instructions, I wish you also to report to this General Government any measure you may consider conducive to the obtainment of the result required by this circular.

God guard you many years.

Havana, March 18th 1869.

signed = Manuel Salamanca.

To the Civil Govern of the province of.....

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1889
RECEIVED.

file

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 948. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 21, 1889.

Acknd Apl 1/89.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. The Cons. Genl's action upon the courteous offer of the Gov. Genl was entirely proper.
MAR 26 1889
aad

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Offer of hospitalities by the Governor General to Ex-President Cleveland and accompanying friends

one enclosure.

No. 948. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 21, 1889

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C

Sir:

I beg to inform you that when on a visit yesterday to the Palace on business of the Consulate, Govern General Salamanca asked me when Ex-President Cleveland and his accompanying friends would arrive here, as he wished to offer them the hospitalities of the Palace during their stay

in Havana, in the same manner as would be offered to President Harrison, and Secretary Blaine, should they at any time come here, for, as he added the Government of Spain is always pleased to show its appreciation of the representative men of the United States, — the nation, that is now marching at the head of civilization.

I expressed to him my sincere thanks for these expressions of friendship towards our country and its representatives. And replied, that not having received any information from the Department of Mr. Cleveland, I was unable to answer his question.

At his request, however, I ascertained from the Key West Station that Mr. Cleveland and friends were to leave San Agustine this morning, and are expected to arrive here next saturday morning.

In consequence, I telegraphed the Ex-President, this morning at Tampa, conveying to him the Kind invitation of Governor General Salamanca.

Copy of this telegram is herewith accompanied.

I am, Sir
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Chas. O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
1 Copy of telegram.

Enclosure No. 1,
With Despatch No. 948,
Havana, March 21, 1889.
Copy.

Ex-President Cleveland,
on board Steamship Olivette.
Governor General Salamanca
requests me to convey to
you and accompanying
friends, his invitation for
you and them to share
with him the hospitali-
ties of the Palace during
your stay in this city.

Please cable me answer,
from Tampa if possible,
if not from Key West.

Signed= Ramon O Williams
Consul General

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
CONSULAR BUREAU.
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 29 1889
RECEIVED.

File

No. 949. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, 22 March 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to Press.
Print in Consular Reports.
Copy to Legation at Madrid.
MAR 29 1889
Ack accordingly.

Ackd Apl 2/89.
To S. B. Marks & Co., Apl 2.
Baltimore,
To Press,

Seeds, 1/s
No. 882 Nov. 28,
& Tel of same
date.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Inward and outward tonnage dues of vessels arriving in the port of Cuba.

one enclosure.

No. 949. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 22, 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department, the translation of a slip taken from the Pais of this date, relating to the recent decision of the insular Customs Authorites, approved by the Minister of the Colonies, by which (o) vessels arriving in the port of Cuba with coals and minerals will be exempted from the

payment of <u>inward</u> discharging tonnage dues, but will pay <u>outward</u> tonnage dues upon their cargoes loaded in the said ports. And, (2) vessels bringing coals and other merchandise will be exempted from the payment of <u>inward</u> tonnage dues, hereafter, only upon the amount of coals.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure
1- Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 949.
Havana, March 22, 1889.

EL PAIS.

HABANA 22 de Marzo de 1889.

DERECHOS DE DESCARGA.

El Sr. Administrador é Inspector Central de Aduanas se ha servido comunicarnos atentamente que el Exome. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar en telegrama fecha 15 del actual ha confirmado el criterio sustentado por dicho Centro de acuerdo con la Intendencia, ordenando:

1º Que los buques que conduzcan carbon y minerales están exceptuados del derecho de descarga, debiendo pagar estos barcos impuesto de carga por la que exporten.

2º Los barcos que conduzcan carbon y otras mercancías deben considerarse expentos del derecho de descarga sólo por la parte de carbon, quedándoles como beneficio las excenciones de la antigua tarifa de navegacion.

Translation

Unloading dues on tonnage of vessels.

The Collector and Central Inspector of Customs have been

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 949.
Havana, March 22, 1889.

EL PAIS.

HABANA 22 de Marzo de 1889.

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2º Los barcos que conduzcan carbon y otras mercancías deben considerarse exentos del derecho de descarga sólo por la parte de carbon, quedándoles como beneficio las excenciones de la antigua tarifa de navegacion.

Translation

Unloading dues on tonnage of vessels.

The Collector and Central Inspector of Customs have been

pleased to inform us that the Minister of the Colonies in a telegram dated the 15th instant, has confirmed the decision given by the office of Central Collector of Customs in accord with the Intendant Genral of Finance, ordering:

1st That vessels bringing coals and minerals are exempt from the tonnage dues upon unloading, but must pay them upon the cargo they load

2nd. Vessels bringing coals — and other merchandise, are to be considered exempt from the discharging tonnage dues on cargo, only upon the part composed of coals, having the benefit, to this extent of the exemptions under the old tariff of navigation dues.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 29 1889
RECEIVED

No. 950. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 23, 1889.

Supplies ordered Apl 1/89

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Comply. Havana needs an ample stock of paper.
MAR 29 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Application for a book of record of treasury fees - six reams of narrow lined despatch paper - and a ball of silk cord.

No. 950. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 23, 1889.

Honorable Alvey A Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to ask that a book of record of treasury fees, Six reams of narrow lined despatch paper and a ball of silk cord, be sent to me for the use of this office.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Hamm O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 3 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU

File

R-4/8

No. 951. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 28th, 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
APR 3 1889

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Relating to the controversy
between the Baptists and
Catholics of Havana

No. 951. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 28th 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir;

Though the request made in the Department's instruction No. 392, dated the 26th of October last, in relation to the controversy between the Baptists and Catholics of Havana, is still pending, I beg to inform you, however, that the delay in obtaining for the Department the copy of the text of the Royal Order referred to,

therein, is not due to any want of diligence on the part of this office. I have sent several times for a copy to the office of the Political Secretary; but the original does not appear to be on record there. The Chief of the Section to which the matter belongs has each time answered that he would obtain a copy from the Bishopric to send me. — As yet it has not been received, but as soon as it is, — I will foward it to the Department with translation and such explanations as I can give of its origin and intended effect.

As bearing some resemblance to the facts,

as well as some analogy
to the principles underlying
this controversy, in Havana,
and as an eminently
suggestive precedent, and one
well worthy of consideration,
I beg to refer herein to a case
that came up not long ago,
in New York city, regarding
a deceased american Catholic,
whose remains were refused
interment in the lot bought
and paid for by himself
in life in a catholic burial
ground in the State of New
York, and if I remember
right in Long Island.
Suit was brought in conse-
quence, by relatives or friends
against the catholic church,
and the Court decided in
favor of the church.

I am, Sir, Your Obt. Svnt

Chas. C. Williams

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 11 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

No. 952. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 30th 1889.

The package has been sent directly to Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy this desp. to Navy Dept for Bureau of Naval Intelligence - arrange for paying cost of map, $42.90 -
APR 11 1889
Ack. thank and approve. aag

Done April 17 1889.

Mr Williams
to the Department of State.

Forwarding a zinc cylindric package containing a map of the Island of Cuba.

Dr. St. Clair

It is too late now I suppose otherwise I would recommend that the C.G. be instructed to render a separate account against the Navy Dept. He ought to have been so instructed originally. This bureau will, however, effect a settlement with the

See letter of July 8th

Navy Dept. when the
C.G.'s accounts come
to hand

Yrs &c
W.J.M.

Bureaus
Apl. 16/89

No. 952. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 30th, 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that I forward by the american steamer City of Washington to sail to-day for New York, a zinc cylindric package addressed

"B
United States Consulate General,
Havana, Cuba.

To the Department of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Care of the Postmaster,
New York.

This package is sent in partial compliance of the Department's instruction number 418 of the 14th of last January, and contains, in thirty six sheets, a map of the Island of Cuba — showing, conjointly, as well as in a separate sheet, all the railway lines of the island, as desired by the office of Naval Intelligence. The cost of this map is $110. Spanish Bank Bills or its equivalent of $47.25 Spanish gold, and its equivalent in american gold $42.96 will appear in the accounts of this office for the present quarter.

Respectfully, Your Obt. Sert.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 11 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 953. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 30th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy - with original of the printed enclosures which cannot be duplicated, to Navy Dept for Bureau of Intelligence.
APR 11 1889
Ack with thanks

Done
April 17
1889.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Reply to instruction number 41 S. relative to certain information concerning Cuba desired by the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Three enclosures

No 953. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 30th 1889.

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,
Second Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to report as follows in reply to the questions contained in the memorandum of information desired by the Office of Naval Intelligence in regard to the Island of Cuba, which memorandum accompanied the Department's instruction number 418 of the 14th of January last:

Reply to 1st question.

(1) I forward by the american

steamer City of Washington
to sail to day for New York,
a zinc cylindric package,
containing Pichardo's map
of Cuba in thirty six sheets.

These sheets embrace all
the railways of the Island.

And one is devoted
exclusively to them. This
map is considered by experts
to be the best ever published
of Cuba. The publisher
from scarcity of means,
was only able to print a
limited number. It is now
scarce and difficult to
obtain. I advise its cost
in my despatch No. 952, of
this same date to the Depart-
ment of State. I also enclose
herewith for the use of the
Naval Intelligence Office,
three guide maps issued
respectively by the Havana,
Matanzas, and Western Railroad

companies.

Reply to 2d question:

(2) It is quite beyond the present means of this office to obtain exact returns of the locomotives and rolling stock of the different lines of cuban railroads; owing principally to its insufficiency of clerical force.

Forty years ago, most all the engineers employed in the spanish navy were native americans. At that time the majority of the mechanics, foremen and civil engineers employed by the railroads running out of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Santiago de Cuba, were also native americans, with the rest composed of englishmen, Scotchmen

and irishmen. But from political and military reasons their places have been gradually filled by spaniards of peninsular or insular birth.

The change makes this information difficult of obtainment. In general terms, however, it may be affirmed in answer to this question, that the locomotives and rolling stock which are all of american build, are scant in the order of supply, and deficient in the order of perfection, when compared to standard railroads in the United States. I might add, too, that considerable tact, and cautious effort, and some expense would be required for the collection

of exact data upon this subject.

Reply to 3d. question:

(3) The troops composing the regular Spanish army of Cuba are exclusively of Spanish birth. Native white cubans are not admitted into their ranks.

Neither are the blacks but with few exceptions.

But, there are a few of the former among the army officers.

The total number, comprised of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and sanitary brigades, from General to Soldiers amounts to _____ 8165

Civil Guards _____ 3263

Public Order (aimed police) _ 861

Navy _____ 1088

13377

The volunteers in the cities are most all of Spanish birth, and belong mostly to the laboring, industrial, and trading classes. In the country districts, there are some few of cuban birth. The general absence of the white cubans as part of the Spanish army in Cuba, is caused by the distrust in which they are held by the old spaniards residing here, as well as by the Home and Insular Governments.

This fact would prove a great source of spanish weakness in any contest with the United States.

The total number of volunteers throughout the Island, the bulk of which is in the western division is estimated at about 60.000.

But, I would remark that as the power of the Spanish Government in Cuba is, to my view, based almost entirely upon the Sugar market of the United States, its army and navy would prove of but little avail in war against the United States. 12

For, as an effect of the suspension of commercial relations that would necessarily follow between the United States and Cuba, upon the breaking out of war between the United States and Spain, the Government of Cuba would be instantly stricken, as it were, with economic paralysis. Because the Sugar market of the United States, once barred to Cuba,

the sugar plantations, the railroads, the banks, and all the other functions of the commerce of Cuba would cease their action. Taxes would no longer be collectable by Government. The export of Cuban products to the United States stopped; the imports or supplies of provisions would also cease, and not only famine; but internal troubles would commence, which to my view, could only be quieted by the United States reopening their market for the sale of Cuba's export and unrestricted right to purchase there her imports, thus, rendering available again the labor of the people of Cuba.

Such an event, in the regular order of progressive effects, would also be followed by the snapping of the radial lines of almost the whole commercial system of Spain. Because, Cuba is the principal pivotal point of that system. But, the <u>point d'appui</u> of this <u>pivotal point</u> is in turn the sugar market of the United States. And the system, deprived of its support, would dissolve itself.

This would be followed by a temporary rise in the prices of sugar by reason of the temporary stoppage of one of the principal sources of its supply. I enclose a sketch showing these radial or trading lines.

The one in red <u>from</u> <u>Cuba</u> to New York represents

13

the line of (1) exports, and those in blue, the line of (2) imports ~~_____~~ to Cuba. Here the military weakness lies in the undue stretching of the blue line; for its economic value is seen ~~_____~~ entirely out of the
one of what is gained in length is lost in strength.
red line, that is to say, — the value of exports should equal the value of imports, or by equation:

Buying power = Selling power.

"And it shall be, as with the buyer, so with the seller." Isiah, Chap. 24, verse 2.

This is an inflexible, and fundamental economic law. And any nation that attempts to disobey it, will only bring trouble upon itself as Tyre of old.

Naturally important, if not great political

events would follow in Spain upon its loss of Cuba.

For, Cuba has been the decisive factor in every political struggle in that country, since, and including, the war of succession that followed the death of Charles 2d. It was the control and direction given at Havana to the treasures arriving from Mexico and Peru that decided the contest between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, and seated Phillip the 5th on the throne of Spain in 1713. (Pezuela.)

The forts about Havana, upon reconstruction by the belgian engineer Cramé after their return by England in 1763, served as allies of France, 1778/83, and therefore

of our forefathers in their struggle for independence. having been the means as well, for the recovery of Florida, which had been ceded by Spain to England in 1763, in exchange for Havana.

The authority of Joseph Bonaparte, 1808, was resisted from Havana. and the restoration of Ferdinand the 7th, 1813, was largely due to the support given by the merchants, slave-traders and planters of this city. The war of succession between Don Carlos and Doña Isabel, was mostly decided in favor of the latter, 1833, by contributions from the same sources.

It was likewise, from

the good prices of Cuban sugars obtained in the United States that the Republic in Spain was defeated, and Alfonso 12 seated upon the throne in 1874, and in like manner was the capitulation of the Cuban insurgents brought around in 1878.

At this point I must mention that from casual conversations with the Consul General of Germany in this city, I infer that he has special instructions to watch the conduct of the United States towards Cuba.

Reply to 4th question:

(4) The infantry, of the regular army, as well as the volunteers are mostly armed

with Remington rifles of american manufacture.—

The armament of the artillery, the little there is, appears to be mostly of brass cannon. There is also some mountain artillery such as is transported on the backs of mules The cavalry is generally armed with swords of Spanish make,— and Remington carbines.

But the regular cavalry is small in force.

The most numerous body of the cavalry seems to be that of the rural mounted civil guards, which is also armed with sword and carbine.

Answer to 5th question:

(5) The fortifications around Havana have been repaired and remounted in many places with modern Krupp guns. I consider,

however, that this question from its very nature ought to be answered by a competent military officer, specially detailed, and not by one of the consular service. At this point I beg to remark for illustration, that General Gadsden, on his return from Mexico <u>via</u> Havana, some thirty years ago, where he had been the minister of the United States, related to me that upon the capture of Pensacola in 1818, General Andrew Jackson, to whom he was aid-de-camp, sent him to Baltimore to take passage for Havana, ostensibly to find conveyance here to New Orleans, but really to obtain plans of the fortifications surrounding this city. Because General Jackson supposed

his operations then in Florida, might be extended to Cuba by order of the United States Government.

The aid-de-camp, then, Lieutenant Gadsden, arrived here, and made applications to three parties, one of whom, he told me, disclosed his overtures to the Spanish Government, but nevertheless, he obtained the plans.

This incident is related also in the History of Cuba.

It suggests, too, both the necessity of caution and military competency on the part of the person encharged Ad-hoc.

There is a book in

the library of the State Department in spanish, accompanied with translation, entitled: "Informe Reservado", by Don Luis de Onis, the spanish minister, who negotiated the cession of Florida with John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State of the United States. This book contains interesting information upon the subject of the relations then of Cuba to the United States.

Answer to 6th question:

I enclose herewith a list, as approximately accurate as the present means of the Consulate will allow, of the vessels of war stationed on the coast of Cuba.

Navy.

Chief and officers	94
Sargents, corporals and men	199
Staff	4
Artillery commanders	2
Engineer	1
Workshops, in Havana	69
Music	36

Cruisers

Jorge Juan, crew about	176
Sanchez Barcaiztegui	180
Magallanes	124

Gunboat division

Staff	14
Gunboat, Contramaestre	43
" Descubridor	43
" Prader	46
Launch Manuela	14
Prison Ship Hernan Cortés	34
Officers and men	1088

There are besides some other gunboats in outports of the island, in the manning of which, and that of different

coast stations and lookouts, there are employed an unascertained number of ---------- men.

I would here suggest that a proper way of ascertaining with accuracy the strength of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters would be to detail a competent naval officer to come to this port, and after taking an account of the vessels of war in this harbor and arsenal proceed at once to Matanzas, and Cardenas, taking a similar account in the latter ports.

There take the steamboat for Sagua and Caibarien for the like purpose of observation in these two ports. And at Caibarien, proceed to Nuevitas, and there take the steamer that touches from Havana at

Nuevitas, Gibara, Mayari,
Baiacoa, Guantanamo,
and Santiago de Cuba.

And at the last
named port take the
coast steamboat, that
touches at Manzanillo,
Santa Cruz, Jucaro, Zaza,
Trinidad, Cienfuegos and
Batabano, returning from
the latter port by rail to
Havana. This trip
would enable a compe-
tent officer to observe
and estimate about all
the Spanish navy there is
in Cuban waters.

These gunboats are
the frail remains of the
mosquito fleet constructed
in New York for the
Spanish Government
shortly after the breaking
out of the insurrection

in the Island, – October 1868.

With exception of the cruisers, all the other vessels appear to be in a very unserviceable condition.

The cruisers extend their cruisings at times to Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, and _____ to the Spanish Main. I have no present means of procuring the list of war vessels on the coast of Porto Rico.

Answer to 7th question:

(7) All the reports I have been able to obtain on this point agree that there is no torpedo boat in the waters of Cuba.

Answer to 8th question:

(8) There are very few

native americans in Cuba.

Their number scarcely reaches twenty five in this city. At Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Cienfuegos and other ports, they are relatively quite as scarce.

This is accounted for by the fact that native americans have a better present and future in the United States than in foreign countries. In the crop or winter season there are always some american machinists employed, here and there, about the works of the sugar plantations in different districts of the Island.

The native Cubans are almost universally sincere friends of the United States Government.

Without exception they sympathized with the Union cause against the war of the rebellion.

Their friendship for the United States would be another insurmountable source of weakness to Spanish power in the Island, in any military and naval contest between Spain and the United States. for the vast majority of them would, as well from their inborn american spirit, as from their economic necessity, ally themselves to the United States.

Having answered the eight questions as above, I would beg to add that there are no working coal mines in this Island.

And coals in modern

naval warfare, are so essential, that the absence of their supply, would paralize the efforts of the party without them.

I mention this fact for its suggestiveness in relation to the subject of these questions.

Recent supplies of coals for the spanish navy as well as for the transatlantic spanish steamship line, have been bought in Philadelphia. In case of war, the nearest source of supply for the spanish navy would be somewhere in Europe, or in the British North American provinces, while that of the United States would extend from Alabama to Maine on the Atlantic, and from California to

Washington territory on the Pacific coast.

The following items compose the present Budget for the Military and Naval defense of the Island of Cuba.

Army	6.730.977
Navy	1.434.211
Civil Guard	2.118.200
Public Order (police)	587.368
	10.870.756

In conclusion I beg to say that if instructed by the Department, I would be glad to submit my views in regard to the commercial and political results that would follow, in all probability, in this Island, upon any diplomatic or military contest between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt,
Ramon O Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

-1- Three guide maps.
-2- Report of Ramon O Williams Esq. from No 75 of the U.S. Consular Reports.
-3- Sketch showing the radial or trading lines.

These original enclosures were on April 17. sent to the Sec. of the Navy.